Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 22. VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1896. No. 110

Letter Orders

Orders by mail receive our prompt attention. Our stock is large and we are able to supply you with almost anything in Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Estimates given for Jewels, Medals or any special designs.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL, Jewelers, 47 Gov't St.

Manufacturers. Wholesale and Retail. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

After Christmas What?

A DULL SEASON? NOT A BIT OF IT!

Of course there isn't so much loose money floating around after Christmas as there was before, but people want necessary Goods just as usual; especially such things as WATERPROOFS, UMBRELLAS, Etc. Now we are right in it with

UMBRELLAS.

Having bought when in London part of a manufacturer's Stock, which was being closed out by the assignee at SIXTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR. We offer:

3 doz.	Men's Strong Gingham at	$ .40 Each
2 "	Dagmar, national bends, at	.90 "
1 "	Levantine, Reliable,	11.5 "
1 "	Regina, natural knobs,	1.75 "
1 "	Satin de Chenes, choice,	2.25 "
1 "	Spitalfields Twill, Paragon,	2.75 "
1 "	Perfectum, pure dye,	3.25 "

And a splendid line of Sterling Silver Mounted, Ivory and Buckhorn Handled Twill Silk Umbrellas; some self-opening, and most desirable for New Year's Gifts.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

12¾ dozen at from ..... 90c. to $15 Each

In these are included—Dagmarette Gloria, Regina, Satin de Chene, Silk Cote, Etc. Handles include—Oak and Vulcanite Loops, Agate Tops, Silver and Gold Mounts, Etc., Etc. and every one of the above will be sold as they were bought—FORTY PER CENT UNDER REGULAR PRICE, and if possible, we want them cleared off before NEW YEAR.

THE WESTSIDE, J. Hutcheson & Co.

Headquarters for Choicest Goods

NEW ARRIVALS

Anchovies in Salt and Oil
Royal Arms Cheese
Cream Cheese
Neufchatel
Parisian Essence for Gravies Soups, Broths, &c.

It is scarcely necessary to remind our friends that our Stock is Large and Well Assorted, of the very Choicest of Groceries, Wines &c.

Some nice lines of Carr's Biscuits in Ornamental Tins, for New Year's Presents.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

Did You Ever See a Cow

that gave Buttermilk? What could you expect but her milk?

We have a line of

CALIFORNIA ROLL BUTTER AT 40c

Nice and sweet, flavored with Buttercups and Daisies.

ONTARIO CREAMERY AT 30c.

A fresh lot of those 5 lb. pails of Jam,	50c	Prunes, 3 lb.	25c
Our Blend Tea	20c	Fresh Island Eggs	30c

Don't forget our Port and Sherry at 40c. A Full Line of Wines and Liquors.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Cheapside

THIS YEAR WILL BE AS ATTRACTIVE AS EVER.

SPECIAL LINE:

Tools for Boys.
Dolls for Girls.
Fancy China Cups and Saucers and Mugs.
Glass Water Sets in Great Variety.
Hanging and Hall Lamps—Cheap.
Carving Sets, etc., etc.
Prices down to date.

GEO. POWELL & CO., CHEAPSIDE, 137 GOVERNMENT ST.

AS SEASONABLE AS THE SNOW

LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE

JOHN COCHRANE, Druggist, N.-W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHINGLES FOR SALE—In quantities to suit purchaser; $1.10 per thousand, delivered at Inner harbor. Apply Myon, Holland & Co., 26 1-2 Broad street.

SEE OUR 15c WALL PAPERs. Mellor, Fort street, above Douglas.

ELEPHANT MIXED PAINTS, $1.50 per imperial gallon. Mellor, Fort street, above Douglas.

USE MELLOR'S Bath Enamel, 40 & 65c. J. W. Mellor, Fort Street.

THE YOUNG LADIE'S INSTITUTE will hold a Leap Year social dancein A. O. U. W. Hall, Wednesday evening, Jan. 8th. Tickets can be had at the door. Gentlemen 50 cents; ladies 25 cents. Jan6-3t

LOST—A large key between Blanchard & Douglas streets on Fort. Finder please return to Times Office. Jan6-1t

YOUNG GIRL—15 years of age wishes position as nurse maid. Adress C. Times Office. Jan6-2t

PRESS FEEDER WANTED—Apply to the Province Publishing Co.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Disengaged could could take entire charge of children; teaches English, music, French, needlework. Would assist with household duties if required. Good references. Address J. C. Times Office. Jan6-3t

WE SLEEP . . .

But will promptly answer all night calls. Our service available every hour during the year, Sunday's included.

DEAN & HISCOCKS,

Chemists and Druggists, Corner of Yates and Broad streets.

Notice.

The public are hereby notified that I do not intend to take anything from my residence, 33 Frederick street, except what is my personal property and that I do not buy anything on my husband's credit, and I do not receive any money from him. He has taken my children away from me, and I have therefore left his house.

Jan 6-3t MRS. JOE LEVY.

Pound Notice.

In Pound December 26th, one sorrel horse, white hind fetlock, star on forehead. Will be sold by auction at the City Pound, Thursday, January 9, 12 o'clock noon, if not redeemed and pound charges paid on or before that date.

ANDREW SHAW, Poundkeeper.

Creamery Meeting.

A meeting of the Victoria Dairy Association will be held at the school house Royal Oak on Saturday 11th inst at 2 o'clock p. m., to discuss the prospectus and stock list prepared by the committee. Jan6-1t

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the electors of the municipality of Victoria that I require the presence of the said electors at the City Hall on Monday, the 13th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the municipal council as Mayor and Aldermen.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:—The candidate shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the returning officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. of the day of the nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on Thursday, the 16th of January at the City Hall for Mayor, For Aldermen for North Ward at Room No. 11, Public Market Building, Cormorant street; for Aldermen for south ward at No. 21 Government street; for Aldermen for Central ward at Barnes' building, Bastion street.

The polls will be opened at 8 a.m. and closed at 4 p.m., of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria this 6th day of January, A. D. 1896.

W. K. Bull, Returning Officer.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Public notice is hereby given to the electors of the municipality of the city of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said electors at the City Hall, Victoria, on Monday the 13th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of electing four (4) persons as members of the Board of Trustees for Victoria City school district.

The mode of nomination shall be as follows:—The candidate shall be nominated in writing the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the municipality as proposer and seconder and shall be devilered to the returning officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. of the day of the nomination and in the event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be opened on Thursday, the 16 day of January, 1896, at the City Hall, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. at which time and place each elector who is duly qualified to vote for Mayor and who if liable, has paid the provincial revenue tax of three dollars for the year 1895, will be entitled to cast his vote for four (4) candidates for members of the Board of School trustees, but may only cast one vote for any such candidate of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand this sixth day of January, 1896.

W. K. BULL,
W. K. BULL,
Returning Officer.

FOR MAYOR

To the Electors of Victoria:

Your vote and influence is respectfully solicited for

ROBERT BEAVEN,

Ja6-tf

HON. WILFRID LAURIER.

Our Future Premier To-Day Consulting With Lord Aberdeen in Regard to Formation of New Cabinet.

LAURIER IS CALLED IN

Consulting With the Governor-General This Afternoon at Ottawa.

Bowell is Content to Go Under, Having Defeated the Tupper Design.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—Laurier was telegraphed for last night and will reach here at noon on his way to the governor-general. The government organs all announce the ministers' resignations this morning.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—Mr. Laurier has arrived and will meet Lord Aberdeen this afternoon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell in accepting the resignation of the bolting ministers left them so they cannot get back into the government without getting re-elected. Bowell is now satisfied to go under, having defeated the machinations of Tupper. There will be no session. Laurier will ask for a dissolution.

American News.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The senate finance committee has decided to report to the senate the substitute for the house bond bill, the measure agreed upon by the silver majority. The substitute provides for the free coinage of silver, for the coinage of the seigniorage in the treasury to redeem greenbacks and treasury notes in either gold or silver. The bill will be reported to the senate to-morrow. The silver substitute also provides for the retirement of all notes of less denomination than $10. The finance committee immediately began consideration of the tariff bill. It is said this bill will be reported substantially as it came from the house, except that an advance of 15 per cent. on the present duty on sugar will be provided for and the agricultural schedule will be increased 20 or 25 per cent over the present law. It is expected the tariff bill will be ordered reported, although the absence of Senator Wolcott may prevent such action to-day.

New York, Jan. 6.—The Evening Post says: "The call for a government loan caused the premium on gold to disappear this morning, and it is said persons who bought gold last week, especially those who ordered gold from the other side, would lose considerable.

Shamnokin, Pa., Jan. 6.—While four workmen were being lowered into a shaft in the Luke Fiddler mine this morning, the "billy," which balances the elevator and the weights, 1000 pounds, fell upon them, without warning. They were instantly killed. The names are: Jas. Merritt, Stephen Merritt, Patrick Leach, Peter Roberts.

REV. DR. BROWN'S KISSES.

Mrs. Stockton Declares the Preacher Made the Advances.

San Francisco, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Alberine Stockton, the pretty grass-widow, continues to talk about Rev. C. O. Brown, still maintaining that the clergyman made violent love to her. Mrs. Stockton says Dr. Brown did not kiss her in his study. The lady admits the kissing, but says it happened just as she was leaving the doctor's study, and that the circumstance, while flattering, was given an unpleasant flavor by the proximity of the sexton.

"Dr. Brown was holding my hand," said Mrs. Stockton in an interview, "and suddenly he gave me a most enthusiastic hug, kissing me at the same time. I hurried out of the church by the side door, and the doctor returned to his study. Dr. Brown has made a statement that I threw my arms about his neck when he visited me during my illness. The truth of the matter is that he kissed me at that time. However, I thought little of his action at that time, and only realized, when he caressed me at the church, that he had more than a passing fancy for me. Dr. Brown's attentions to me were so pronounced that I was obliged to leave the church.

"Dr. Brown has stated that I joined the church for the purpose of blackmailing him. That is both false and absurd. My motives in joining the church were pure, and if I had been a blackmailer I would have been very stupid not to ply my trade among the rich. Dr. Brown owes me gratitude that I did not long ago expose him. He gave me money several times, but he forced his money and his attentions upon me. I was offered money to tell of my relations with Dr. Brown, and I did not betray him. I severed my connection with his church eighteen months ago, and hoped the past might be forgotten. The affair is a dirty mess, but I would never have said a word against Dr. Brown if he had not compelled me. I feel no spite against the man, though I know he is trying to ruin me to save himself. I hope God will forgive him, and I must say that of the two I think I have displayed the most Christian-like spirit. Now I only want to be let alone, and I don't wish to pose as a martyr, nor as a hypocrite."

THE SEALERS' CLAIMS.

Why Consideration of the Matter was Delayed.

London, Jan. 5.—Referring to the Chronicle's statement that the proposed treaty between the U. S. and Great Britian, providing for a commission to assess damages sustained by Canadian sealers under the Bering sea award, was being intentionally delayed by the Government in London, one of the high officials of the Forign Office to-day declared the proposed treaty did not reach the Forign Office until the second week in December, and that is was impossible to duly consider such an important matter in the midst of the holiday season, especially when more pressing affairs were occupying the attention of the government.

Cuba News.

Barcelona, Jan. 6.—News most unfavorable to the Spanish government has been received from Cuba. It is understood the insurgent forces are pressing around Havana.

Cape Coast Castle, British West Africa, Jan. 6.—Scouts sent forward to Ashantee territory have returned to the British outposts and report that King Prempeh had sent a messenger with proposal of peace to meet the expedition now on the way to Coomassie.

London, Jan. 6.—The British steamer Monomia, Capt. Duck, from New York, for Leith, is ashore off Marwick Head near Kirkwall, Orkney, Scotland.

GREENWAY IS CERTAIN

Of an Overwhelming Majority in the Manitoba Legislature at These Elections.

He Will Have Thirty-Five Out of Forty Seats—Conservatives Are Not In It.

Their Opposition at This Time is Unpatriotic, and the People Know it.

Winnipeg, Jan. 6.—The cabinet crisis at Otawa has come at a most inopportune time for the opposition cause in the Manitoba provincial general election. leaders here put on a bold front, made loud boasts and hustled candidates to every constituency in the province. But to-day they are completely crestfallen, and it is thought that when the news of the disruption at Ottawa reaches the country quite a number of their "stool pigeons" will take to flight.

Premier Greenway said to-day that he expected ten government supporters would be elected on Wednesday by acclamation; that ten others would have merely a factious opposition, and another ten were absolutely certain of election. Thus the government have fully thirty out of forty seats in the legislature. Indeed, were it not for the intrusion of Patrons, the government would have fully thirty-five seats. As matters stand, however, there will not be over six Conservatives in the next legislature.

It is worthy of note, too, that not one opposition candidate, except three Frenchmen, have dared to uphold the federal government's policy of remedial legislation. The Patrons will support the Greenway school policy, so that the voice of Manitoba, spoken through the ballots on January 15th, will be unanimous against coercion.

Hon. Dr. Harrison, ex-premier, in speaking of the present situation in the province, said it was one of the greatest pieces of folly for the Conservatives to take any part in the provincial elections; they should have allowed them to go by default. In after years it would be conceded that that was the only policy open to them in the interests of the country.

To have refused to contest would have given the people of the east a true conception of how the people of Manitoba were opposed to separate schools and strongly bent on maintaining the present system.

Conservatives here realize and openly admit that Premier Bowell's attempt to coerce Manitoba has turned the whole of Western Canada against them, and when the federal elections come in the course of a few months the hitherto solid delegation of the Conservative government supporters will be changed into equally as strong a delegation to support the Liberal government at Ottawa.

The proposed reconstruction of the federal government, with Sir. Charles Tupper as premier, has created no enthusiasm here. It is too plainly apparent that it is a mear makeshift. There appears but one mode of reconstruction of the Conservative party and that is a term of opposition.

RISING IN FORMOSA.

Ten Thousand Rebels Attack a Japanese Position.

Yokohama, Jan. 6.—A serious uprising in Formosa occurred on January 1st. Ten thousand rebels attacked Taipeh, but they were repulsed.

Port Angeles, Jan. 6.—A severe easterly gale was blowing off Cape Flattery this morning, and the following vessels sought refuge in this harbor: Ships Yosemite and Gallgate; barks Norfolk Island, Richard III. and Columbia, and Schooner Spokane. A fleet of seven vessels left Clallam bay yesterday afternoon, outward bound, but as the storm was off shore they will probably not return for shelter. The ship Wachussett, which recently experienced a gale off the cape and returned to this port badly listed and leaking, is now on an even keel, several hundred tons of coal having been discharged. She is still leaking, but will probably be able to reach San Francisco before making repairs.

USED A RIFLE.

A Serious Shooting Affray Near Okanagan Mission.

Vancouver, Jan. 5.—Word has reached here of a desperate fight which took place at Okanagan Mission. Moore, a man of 65, quarrelled with a younger man named Charles Leddy, and a rough and tumble fight followed in which Leddy handled the old man very badly. Moore then said to Leddy, "You've licked me, that ends it;" but Leddy's blood was up and it took more than an apology to end it. He went away, returned with a rifle and opened fire upon the old man, discharging eight bullets at him. Moore protected himself as best he could, and only one bullet took effect in his shoulder. It is feared Moore may die. Leddy was brought to Kamloops in irons.

—Sheffield cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

GARBLER EXPOSED.

Mr. Bodwell Shows Who Distorted Arguments and Twisted Statements.

And He Further Shows Who Attempted to Raise Religious and Racial Strife

At Friday evening's meeting in the Institute hall Mr. Bodwell spoke as follows:

Mr. Bodwell said that the presence of the large and enthusiastic gathering reminded him of another meeting at which he was present in that same hall some months ago, when the Liberal party, at a meeting, nearly if not quite as large and fully as enthusiastic, had chosen Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne to be their candidates at the next election for the house of commons, and he believed that the presence of this large audience to-night was an indication that in so doing the Liberal party had voiced the wishes of the majority of the electors of this district (cheers) and that the principles which Mr. Templeman, if elected, would advocate at Ottawa, were those which the same electors would declare to be their own when they would cast their ballots on Monday. (Applause.) He said that he was not quite sure that he would be able to make himself distinctly heard in all parts of the hall, as he had the evening before been endeavoring to perform some missionary work (laughter) with a number of people who could only be convinced through the medium of a fog horn voice and a leathern pair of lungs. (Laughter.) Inasmuch as he did not possess these his efforts in that direction had to a certain extent impaired his natural gifts. He was also suffering from an acute attack of inflammatory politics (holding up a pamphlet bound in red). (Laughter.) A few days ago he had, at the request of Mr. Templeman addressed a meeting at the Victoria theatre, and had directed his remarks to the Manitoba school question. Since then he had been the recipient of many favors from the speakers and writers who support Col. Prior's candidature. On his way to the hall he had seen a gentleman carrying a large bundle of these documents for distribution at the meeting at the theatre. He had been accused in that pamphlet of raising a religious cry in this election, and of discussing a mischievous and venomous question. This accusation he indignantly repudiated. He had been careful to state at the very beginning of his address that in his opinion this was not a religious question, and he wished to repeat that statement here. He had been heard at several meetings during the contest, and he would leave it to the recollection of those who had attended to say whether he had at any time made use of a single offensive expression, or stated anything which could be twisted into an attack upon the Roman Catholic religion. (Applause.) He believed that at all times every man's religious convictions were entitled to the greatest respect and consideration from his fellow citizens (hear, hear); he would never be heard at any time to say a word in disrespect of the Catholic religion or of the Catholic people.

In the outset this contest in Manitoba had been participated in by the leaders of the Anglican church, Presbyterian church, the Roman Catholic church and all others who advocated the principle of sectarian as opposed to non-sectarian schools in that country. The result of the recent elections in Quebec showed that the Catholic people were in sympathy with the policy of the Liberal party on this issue, and why?—because they knew as everyone ought to know, that the Liberal party was the one which from the commencement of our history as a Canadian people had favored equal rights and equal justice to every class of the community and the followers of every religious faith. (Applause.) They had, if they were not the originators, always been the supporters of every principle of government which had for its object the establishment and maintenance of civil and religious liberty in Canada, and the Catholic people know that from Mr. Laurier and his party they would receive proper consideration and an equitable arrangement of all their constitutional rights. (Applause.) But, he believed, and had said, that the present question was one of national importance, and should be discussed from a national standpoint, and he, Mr. Bodwell, had from the beginning to deal with it on that basis alone.

In the address to which reference was made in the pamphlet so widely circulated, he had endeavored to meet the argument advanced by the speakers on the other side, which stated that in their present action the government were compelled to adopt the course they have by the direction contained in the judgment of the privy council, and on other occasions he had produced and read documents which showed that in the beginning a petition was presented to the Governor-General requesting him to declare that constitutional privileges had been taken away from the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, and to restore those privileges by remedial legislation. Upon the hearing of that petition a preliminary question as to the jurisdiction of the Governor-General-in-council to even consider the matter had arisen, and that proposition had been submitted to the Supreme Court for advice upon a set of questions, which were limited to the matter of jurisdiction to hear and power to act. These questions had been answered by the Supreme Court in the negative, and had been appealed to the privy council. In pursuance of the usual custom of English courts to pronounce upon but the question submitted, a debate had arisen between the counsel for the petitioners and the lords of the privy council as to what that issue was, and they all agreed that the question to be determined was the one which he had stated, and he had argued from that that it was absurd to presume that in their judgment the lords of the privy council would pronounce upon anything else. (Hear, hear.) In the pamphlet in question, which is now being widely circulated, it had been stated that no lawyer would quote these proceedings as an authority for any proposition. In making this statement, Mr. McPhillips was undertaking to establish a very wide assertion, and he noticed with pain that Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., who until the pamphlet was issued, Mr. Bodwell had always believed was a lawyer, had, in his argument before the Governor-General-in-council used the very same debate as an authority for the very proposition which Mr. Bodwell had quoted to establish. Mr. McCarthy had made that argument in the presence of Mr. Ewart and to a body of persons, one of whom was Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, minister of justice, and would it be believed, they actually listened to Mr. McCarthy and seemed to think he was presenting an argument and had an authority. (Laughter.) They should, no doubt, have said to him: "Go home, Mr. McCarthy; or, better still, go to Victoria and consult Mr. McPhillips; he is a lawyer and will tell you that you are not correct (laughter) in using this debate as an authority for any proposition." (Renewed laughter.) He also knew from another fact that Mr. McCarthy was not a lawyer; because when he was stating in his argument the formal pronouncement of the privy council upon an issue, he quoted the questions propounded by the judges and their answers thereto, but when Mr. McPhillips, who is a lawyer, and the editor of the Colonist, whom we must also presume to be a lawyer (laughter) referred to this matter, they first stated what their deductions were from these questions and answers, and then quoted the formal ending of the order as a mandate from the privy council to the Governor-General-in-council, to carry into effect not the answers of the lords of the privy council, but the deduction of Mr. McPhillips and those who argue with him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bodwell, continuing, said that he had been accused of suppressing language of the lords of the privy council in delivering their reasons for the judgment. He had not, it is true, read the judgment in his first address, but he had referred to it on other occasions, and in order that there might be no misunderstanding now, he would read it again. The lords of the privy council said:

> With the policy of these Acts their Lordships are not concerned, nor with the reasons which led to their enactment. It may be that as the polulation of the Province became in proportion more largely Protestant, it was found increasingly difficult, especially in sparsely populated districts, to work the system inaugurated in 1871, even with the modifications introduced in later years. But whether this be so or not is immaterial.

He did not think that it came with very good grace from those who accused him of mis-stating the case, to begin their quotation of the judgment in the middle of a paragraph, at the end of the words he had read, and print a part of the judgment which could only be understood by reference to the beginning of a paragraph, and which showed conclusively the matter to which their lordships were directing their attention. His argument was that this was not necessarily a legal point; it could be understood and appreciated by a man of ordinary intelligence, though he did not possess the advantage of a legal training. Since, however, we were to have legal opinions, he would quote them from the opinion of the first lawyer in the Dominion of Canada, Christopher Robinson, Q. C., (applause) to whom Manitoba had referred the question for legal advice. It had been stated the evening before that Mr. Robinson was counsel for the province of Manitoba; this was not exactly correct. It is true that Mr. Robinson had been appointed by the court to argue the case for Manitoba, when the formal questions to which Mr. Bowell had referred were being discussed; but after that argument, and after the decision of the council he had been asked by the province of Manitoba to say whether the Governor-General's determination upon the appeal was a question of political policy, and whether he was bound to make an order by anything called for, either by the statute or by the judgment of the judicial committee. It could not be suggested that Mr. Robinson under any circumstances would wilfully mislead his own clients (hear, hear) when giving them legal advice. Mr. Bodwell then read the opinion, and proceeded to review the action of the government, and showed that they were committed both by the remedial order, the statement made in the senate by the premier, when Mr. Ouimet came back into the cabinet, and the recent declaraion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper to bring in legislation on the lines of the remedial order, and that the charge against them was that they had taken this step without proper investigation and without considering the matters which ought to have been passed upon by them before attempting to coerce the province. (Applause.)

Mr. Bodwell then took up the charge which had been preferred against him of making an appeal to the passion of his audience. After quoting from the pamphlet upon that subject, he proceeded to show that what he had argued was that the tendency of the teaching was anti-British, and upon that ground called for interference on the part of the legislature of Manitoba. He reviewed the circumstances to which he had previously alluded, and continuing, said: "Imagine for a moment a child growing up with absolutely no knowledge of English history and receiving all his impressions of the English people and their institutions from a study of that period in our Canadian history when these two nations were struggling for supremacy in Canada. Inflame his mind with that picture, and allow him to believe, as he would be bound to believe, that these issues still existed, but were only kept under because the English were so powerful that the French could only submit and endure, and tell me then, how you would make a loyal Canadian British subject of such a child when he grew up? Would he not be suspicious of his British neighbor? Would he not hate the British institutions and be ready at any time and on the slightest provocation to rebel against the constituted authorities? (Hear, hear. Could you ever make him believe that he was the equal in every respect of his British fellow-citizens, entitled to the benefit of all their laws, and heir to all the traditions of the British race. (Cheers.) I am speaking to-night to an English audience, in a city which bears the name of our loved and honored Queen (cheers); nearly every man in this audience was born on British soil

> I love England, I love British Institutions And why? Because under the banner of St. George my fellow-countrymen and myself of French origin, have found far greater freedom than we ever could have hoped for had we remained subject to France. If I wanted examples or precepts of art I would go to France; if I wanted philosophical counsel I would go to Germany; but for all economic principles I would go to the land of sound government and sound common sense, Old England.

you have all grown up under the benign influence of the British constitution. You appreciate its worth and understand the liberty of thought and action which it comprehends, and will you say that in an English-speaking province like Manitoba a system should exist under which the British government were powerless to control teaching such as that I have described?

We have, sir, in Canada a large population of French extraction, and while we do not wish to take away from them any of the sentiment of their race, we do wish to make them Canadian in mind and spirit. We don't wish to compel them to accept our laws, but we want to win them over to a cheerful, willing obedience to our form of government. We wish them to become one with us, full of the same aspirations, and holding the same aims which we ourselves possess. (Great cheering.) The type which we wish them to reach is best expressed in the language of one of them:

That, sir, is the language of a true Canadian of French origin, the words of one of the largest minded men, one of the purest statesmen in Canada, the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Liberal party. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Bodwell, continuing, said he had only a word to say on another subject. It was asked by our opponents: "What has Manitoba done for us? Why should we interfere? This was Manitoba's quarrel, not ours." He said no. There are times in the history of every people when old lines of demarcation are thrown down, when old distinctions are cast aside, when all good citizens unite for a common object. This was one of them. (Cheers.)

The only hope for this country is the united strength of the different provinces, and this union depends for its maintenance upon a strict preservation of the rights guaranteed to each of them by the constitution. (Cheers.) The action of the Dominion governmenton this occasion threatens to disturb Manitoba's privileges without even a hearing. If persisted in it can have but one result. It attacks the union upon which our national welfare depends (hear, hear), and is, therefore, as vital a question to us as to Manitoba. (Cheers.) If this encroachment upon provincial rights is permitted it will form a precedent for continued aggression of the federal power. What is Manitoba's contest to-day may be ours upon some similar question of provincial importance to-morrow. Shall it be said when our time comes to protest, that we have voluntarily submitted our necks to the yoke of the oppressor? (Loud applause.) I believe in the power of the people. I have unbounded faith in their perception of right, in their steadfastness and determination in matters of principle, and the result in this election seems assured. He believed that on Monday the shout which would proclaim Mr. Templeman's election would echo through the whole Dominion. (Cheers.) It would help to sound the knell of a period of class legislation, of wrongful aggression of the federal power, of a misuse of constitutional authority. It would announce the beginning of a new era of larger views, of broader aims, of purer motives. The inauguration of a policy which would have for its chief object the maintenance in all its integrity a confederation of independent, yet inter-dependent, provinces working in harmony for the accomplishment of its dream of national power and importance which fills the imagination of every patriotic man in this land to-night. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

RAILWAY BUSINESS.

The Great Northern's Complaints Against the Canadian and N. P. Roads.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Trouble has broken out amongst the trans-continental lines over the east-bound steamship business, and the chances are there will be serious trouble before the matter is adjustd. The Great Northern complained to the chairman that the C. P. R. is having excessive commissions in trans-Atlantic business. The chairman has ruled that all the traffic on which the Canadian Pacific is paying such commissions is trans-Atlantic business, and he has no power to grant the Great Northern any relief. The Great Northern also claims the Northern Pacific is paying excessive commissions on the same class of business. On this the chairman declares that the mere announcement that such is the case is not enough to enable him to extend any help to the Great Northern. If the commissions are paid by the N. P. on trans-Oceanic business in either direction, the Great Northern must find its own relief, for the agreement of the trans-continental roads does not cover this kind of traffic, and any road taking measures for protection of its traffic in this regard must see that it does not demoralize business in other directions. There is little doubt the Great Northern will take such steps as it deems necessary for the preservation of its business, and the trouble is more than likely to extend to trans-continental business proper.

STILL TROUBLE IN TURKEY.

Two Thousand Christians Killed by the Kurds in a Turkish Town.

Constantinople, Jan. 4.—The recent massacre at Orfah is stated to have been a terrible affair. Official dispatches admit that 900 Christians were killed, but, according to a private account, about two thousand Christians were killed. No further details of the massacre, however, have been received. The trouble occurred at Biredjik, an important town on the Euphrates, and is believed to have been committed by Kurds and the Hamidieh cavalry. The foreign embassies have received information to the effect that the bloodshed was exceptionally serious.

HONEST HELP.

Thousands of men are suffering because they lack the courage to make known their early errors and to endeavor to remedy them. Nervous weakness, loss of manhood and the many ills due to early indiscretions, excesses or overwork can be quickly, successfully and permanently cured, if you will only let the right people know what ails you the right people know what ails you. Write to me in confidence and I will tell you, free of charge, how to get cured. I have nothing to sell, but am desirous of honestly helping you. Perfect secrecy assured. Describe your case and address with stamp.—L. A. Edwards, P. O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont. *

—Men's Mackintosh coats $12. Gilmore & McCandless. *

—Always ask for Okell & Morris' jams and jellies.

MAY BE WRECKED.

Life Buoy From Steamer Miowera Picked Up at the Mouth of Neah Bay.

Purser McDonald and two Men from the Strathnevis Undoubtedly Perished.

Boat in Which They Attempted to Make Shore is Found on Wabdi Island.

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 4.—The first rumor concerning the possible loss of the Canadian-Australian line steamer Miowera, which, after towing the disabled steamer Strathnevis to a place of safety, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, received partial confirmation to-day, for according to the story of a passenger on the steamer Garland from down straits this morning, wreckage consisting of a life boat and life buoy have been found. The boat, it appears, was from the Strathnevis, and was possibly the one in which Purser McDonald and two men attempted to make shore to telegraph from Destruction Island for assistance. The life buoy, which is of the round cork variety, was found on Wabdi Island, at the mouth of Neah Bay, by an old Indian woman, and bears the name of the rescuing vessel, the Miowera.

The boat from the Strathnevis was found a mile and a half from the Cape, ashore among the rocks with a ragged hole in the bottom. In view of the fact that Purser McDonald and the two others have not yet been rescued, it is believed here that they perished before reaching shore, the wind at the time being very high.

Of course it is possible that the lifebuoy was torn off the Miowera when the hawsers parted. There can be no doubt, however, of the fate of Purser McDonald and his two companions.

VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

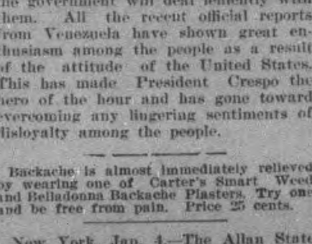
Not Likely to Prove Very Serious—Quiet Restored Now.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 4.—The Venezuelan authorities have received no information of the reported energetic steps of President Crespo in arresting rebellious suspects, including ex-President Lopez. The last mail from Caracas reported the country peaceful.

Lopez was president of the federal council under President Guzman Blanco, and when the latter resigned Lopez succeeded to the presidency, remaining in office one year. Later he was a supporter of the deposed government at the time Crespo came into power. Lopez was suspected of disloyalty to Crespo, and this led to his publishing, a few months ago, a formal declaraction of allegiance to the present government. It was believed this restored him to full confidence. The arrests, it is said, have no connection with the uprising a few weeks ago. This last revolt ended with the arrest of all concerned, several hundred in number, including some prominent men. They are now in prison in Caracas awaiting trial. While their action was treasonable, it is understood the government will deal leniently with them. All the recent official reports from Venezuela have shown great enthusiasm among the people as a result of the attitude of the United States. This has made President Crespo the hero of the hour and has gone toward overcoming any lingering sentiments of disloyalty among the people.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

New York, Jan. 4.—The Allan State line steamer Grecian arrived this morning from London, via Portland, Me., and reports that on January 2nd, at 10 a.m., 270 miles east of Sandy Hook, she spoke the overdue Anchor liner Italia, from Naples for New York.



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Women, who seem to be all worn out, will find in purified blood, made rich and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla, permanent relief and strength. The following is from a well known nurse:

"I have suffered for years with female complaints and kidney troubles and I have had a great deal of medical advice during that time, but have received little or no benefit. A friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began to use it, together with Hood's Pills. I have realized more benefit from these medicines than from anything else I have ever taken. From my personal experience I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be a most complete blood purifier." MRS. C. CROMPTON, 71 Cumberland St., Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

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In the LEAD Since 1851. | E. B. DDY'S MATCHES | LEADERSHIP Means Superiority.

ROYAL SCALP FOOD, Price $1.00 6 Bottles $5.00 Exp. Pd.

CURES BALDNESS, STOPS FALLING HAIR, CURES DANDRUFF, RESTORES FADED AND GRAY HAIR TO NATURAL COLOR AND VITALITY. PERFECTLY HARMLESS. WARRANTED. CLEAR AS WATER. NO SEDIMENT. NO LEAD, SULPHUR OR CHEMICALS

ONE HONEST MAN AND BUT ONE RELIABLE HAIR FOOD. NO DYE.

We feed the Hair that which it lacks and nature restores the color.

THEORY.

ROYAL SCALP FOOD destroys the diseased germs of the scalp and a healthy action is set up.

It contains the principal properties of the hair that are necessary to its life without which it will not grow. It fertilizes the scalp the same as you do a field of corn and growth is certain. It invigorates the sluggish scalp, cleanses it and thoroughly eradicates all dandruff, which is the forerunner of baldness.

It is the ONLY remedy ever discovered that will restore the Life, Beauty and Natural Color to the hair without harm. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. SEND FOR FREE PAMPHLETS. STATE AND LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

ROYAL SCALP FOOD CO. Box 305, WINDSOR, ONT.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF COURAGE.

The tale was elicited by a question whether Lord Wolseley knew Charles Gordon in the Crimea, and what he thought of him.

"Oh, yes, I knew Gordon—Knew him very well. We were subalterns, together, young fellows, just beginning life, full of spirit road before us seemed bright, interminable and go. In spite of all the hardships the—always leading upward. Gerald Graham Gordon and I were often together in the works in front of the Redan. We had already come to look on Graham's courage as something almost supernatural. You know his height, well on to six feet six inches, I should say. Well he used to stand up in the trenches and pay no more attention to Russian fire than if the bullets had been snowballs, and when he was relieved in the evening, instead of crawling along the trench under cover, he used to step out of it on the open ground and make a beeline for his quarters. At first the Russians were too much astonished at this piece of cheek to take any steps to put an end to it, but as it was repeated again and again, their sharpshooters grew more numerous, untill at last a perfect mob of them used to wait for Graham's appearance and then let fly. But he walked away with his back turned to them, evening after evening, as cool as a cucumber, and was never touched. Again and again we remonstrated with him, told him he had no business to make such a cock-shy of himself, but nothing we could do could alter his resolution. 'He'd be hung,' he said, 'before he'd take the trouble to crawl a quarter of a mile out of his way to avoid the Russian fire—let them shoot and be damned to them.'

"'And you,' we asked, interrupting the narrator, 'how used you to go to your tent?'

"'Oh,' he went on modestly, with a gleam of humor in his eyes, 'I crawled along the trench in the mud and slush till I was well beyond gunshot. I suppose my disposition was calculating and ambitious. I did not see what could be gained by getting a bullet in the back for no reason.'

"'And Gordon?' again we interrupted.

"'That's the curious part of it,' was the reply. 'One evening Charley Gordon would link arms with Graham, and walk away as if a hailstorm of bullets had no power to hurt him, and the very next evening he would crawl along the trench after me, as if he would like to hide in the slush.'"

—Dr. Shields, an eminent physician of Tennessee, says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood medicine on earth, and I know of many wonderful cures effected by its use." Physicians all over the land have made similar statements.

JEWELERS. ETC.

WALTHAM WATCHES, $7. In solid silver cases, guaranteed for five years.

S. A. STODDART, The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c., New Main Spring, 15c.; Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

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—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware. *

UNDERTAKERS.

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B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

CHAS. SMITH, CHIMNEY SWEEPING and GENERAL JOBBING. Terms moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order's left at C. N. Cameron's, 127 Douglas street, Telephone 40, or at Fire Hall, Yates Street.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—On Xmas Eve, a pair of lady's fancy garters. Finder please return to this office. dec26

WANTS.

CAPITALIST wants cannery. State lowest price; cash. Address E., Times office.

WANTED—Twenty-five men at Beaver Lake. Wages 25 cents an hour. Board, $5 a week. Walkely, King & Casey.

WANTED—Farmers and builders to leave their orders at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street. de20-tf

WANTED—A second hand sewing machine. Must be in good order. Address, stating lowest price and make. D. G., Times office. de17

MISCELLANEOUS

A. S. GOING, Assoc. M. Am. Soc. C. E.; A. M. Can Soc. C. E.; Civil Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor. Railroads, Mines, Drainage, Plans, Estimates, Surveys, Construction superintended. Room 23, Five Sisters Block, Victoria, B.C. de26-1m

A. & W. WILSON PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 129

"LOOK IT UP."

Yes, dear reader, they have been "looking it up," and now that the HOUSES ARE LET, EXCEPT THE BIG ONE, we are turning our attention to the arable acreage that we offer at prices to defy competition.

Yes, MOUNT TOLMIE ESTATE, values have suffered, but by a favorable financial arrangement we are meeting the drop in prices.

We must pay our past due taxes or be "SOLD UP."

Call for map and get particulars of FIVE and TEN acre plots, all ready for the plow, that will produce anything that will grow on Vancouver Island.

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Financial Agent
Rooms 38 and 39,
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51 to 58 Fort Street.
COMPLETE
HOUSE
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—AND—
IMPORTERS

We study the wants of our customers and have found in years past that it is the only way to build up business on a solid foundation; and therefore propose to supply those goods which our patrons require, and to give them the best value for their money.

A Happy New Year to All.

Sun Life Assurance Co.,
OF CANADA.

Policies non-forfeitable and incontestable. Largest profits to policy holders. Money to loan on business blocks, Improved farms and high class residential property.

A. H. HARMAN & CO.
Agents for Victoria and district,
30 Broad street, Victoria.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

The next Medical Examination of the B. C. Medical Council will be held in Victoria on Tuesday, the 14th of January next. Full particulars can be had on enquiring of

G. L. MILNE,
ja2-2w Registrar and Secretary.

Times Annual

AND
ENCYCLOPÆDIA
OF USEFUL INFORMATION

For 1896.

The Times takes pleasure in announcing that the above work will be issued early during the present month.

As the name implies, it is full of useful information to all classes of readers.

Business Men, Lawyers, Clergymen, Politicians and all who wish authentic data and figures relating to Canada and the world at large should secure a copy.

It will contain over 400 pages, will treat of over 1,000 subjects, and cost but

25 Cents.

Your newsdealer will take you order, or send direct to THE TIMES OFFICE.

THE SHIPWRECKED TORY GOVERNMENT

Gone Completely in Two on the Rocks of Selfish Aims and Dissensions.

Ontario Cabinet Ministers Out in a Body Against Manitoba's Coercion.

Col. Prior's Seat, if He Ever Had Any, is Gone Down With Premier Bowell.

He Could Not Reach Ottawa in Time to Attend the Government's Funeral.

The Eyes of the Whole Dominion Are on Victoria in This Election.

Will She Protect the Principle of Provincial Autonomy and Independence?

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—The Bowell government is a thing of the past. All that is now required is the little ceremonial of Lord Aberdeen to accept Sir Mackenzie's resignation and then send for Laurier.

Last evening the following members sent in their resignations: Haggart, Foster, Montague, Tupper, Ives, Dickey and Wood. They have expressed themselves willing to follow Tupper, senior, but refuse to have anything to do with the present administration. Those who are standing by Bowell are: Costigan, Caron, Ouimet, Daly, Frank Smith and Ferguson. They, with the premier, make seven, so that there are seven on one side and seven on the other, there being one vacancy in the cabinet, one controllership and one solicitor-generalship. Two of these, with Premier Bowell, have no portfolios, Smith and Ferguson, while there are six men with portfolios on the other side and Controller Wood. It will be impossible for Premier Bowell to form an administration with this force against him. Four of the leading provinces of the Dominion have to be dealt with in getting new representatives. Those are: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. No one in Nova Scotia will take the place of Sir C. H. Tupper and Mr. Dickey; in New Brunswick there is not a man to fill Mr. Foster's position. The Eastern Townships of Quebec will not permit any of its representatives to take the portfolio of Mr. Ives. As for Ontario, it has declared already against the coercion of Manitoba.

The great question here to-day, under all these circumstances, is what is British Columbia going to say, about it to-morrow?

As Col. Prior is supporting remedial legislation, which has driven Clarke Wallace out of the government, and has since compelled seven of the strongest members of the ministry to retire, ought he to be elected? These men are willing to give up their salaries of $7000 a year, and he is fighting for an under-secretary's job at $5000 a year. Those electors, who might have had sympathy for him to give him this position, will have no longer any hesitation in fighting against him, since the administration which offered it to him is no longer in existence.

Before 24 hours are over Premier Bowell will have no more influence with the government than a common senator. Col. Prior was never sworn in to his controllership, and he has no claim upon the office. He never took the oath of privy councillor, and until such time as he has done so, he has no more right to it than if he were never named for it. All arguments on the constitutional question which have been effectively disposed of by Dr. Bourinot, who holds that it is a gross violation of the constitution to make a controller anything else but an under-secretary, may now be set at rest, as Col. Prior has nothing left him but his military commission, as far as the incoming administration is concerned, but if he were to be a cabinet minister, which he is not, the more reason would it be not to send him here to endeavor to prolong a struggle against Manitoba, when every other province in the Dominion has emphatically declared that provincial rights should be maintained and the prairie province left alone to manage its own educational laws.

Leading statesmen now in Ottawa will not believe that British Columbia would occupy such a unique position in the confederation, in face of the above facts, as to declare in favor of stabbing a sister province. One minister of the crown who is with Bowell, stated this afternoon that he did not think Col. Prior could be elected. If the coercion ministers think so, what do the anti-coercion ministers think? Prior's defeat will assist them. As Dalton McCarthy says, the election in Victoria is no ordinary one, and many believe here that Col. Prior, to save the odium on himself and the disgrace it would be on the city, ought to retire. He could not reach here, even if elected, to attend the funeral of the administration.

There never was so much excitement in this city since the days of the Pacific scandal. The ministers are talking freely, one against the other, now that the end has come. Bowell is coming in for the most abuse.

What the Haggart-Montague party want Bowell to do, is to call in Tupper senior, for premier. Bowell will not consent to this, and if he did it is not likely that Lord Aberdeen would consent, because Tupper has no constituency, and the Governor-General would not be justified in keeping parliament waiting until he got a seat in the house. Haggart and Foster could not form a cabinet against Bowell, so that there is nothing for it but Laurier, who will ask and will get a dissolution. No one else could get a dissolution from Lord Aberdeen but Bowell, and he must fall on the remedial order.

Prior has been asking in the past for Victoria to support the government. They should now do so by voting for Templeman, who will be able to get something better for the province from Laurier than a petty job in the shape of a discarded controllership for himself. Had not Laurier opposed coercion, the Bowell government would have passed its remedial bill last session, but in return, the Liberal leader has now seen the wreck of the administration.

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—The Toronto World's extra to-night says that Tupper, Ives, Montague, Haggart, Foster, Dickey and Wood have all resigned. This puts Bowell in the minority. The World also says that Tupper senior has consented to take the premiership, but Bowell still holds out. There is nothing for the party but to go under. Bowell will rather get Aberdeen to send for Laurier. That will no doubt be the result.

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—The Journal, which supports the government, has a two column article headed "Peanut Politics, Etc.," on the crisis. It says that a change of leaders cannot now save the government, and that Tupper senior at the head of the government would be a forlorn hope. It characterizes the cabinet as ridiculous and complains of Bowell's appointing to the position men like Col. Prior, without any national reputation or weight. Following are extracts from it: "It looks as though the Conservative party must be refined now in the fire of opposition. Fighting shoulder to shoulder, without pay or patronage, both leaders and rank and file will have something else to do than to keep stabbing each other under the ribs, and there is likely to develop both a manlier idea of comradeship and a bigger hearted idea of the trust of national government. The oxen have waxed fat, and are trying to kick each other down in order to gorge a bigger share of the good things of office and power." It then proceeds: "In any event the Conservative administration will stand convicted of having included fellow Canadians, who, occupying representative positions of public trust, and pledged by every consideration of patriotism, of public duty and of party loyalty to give each other a generous confidence, have been capable of persisting in mutual distrust and miserable suspicions, culminating in an outbreak which must prove some minister or other to be either scoundrelly or almost insanely foolish. At such a juncture, no Canadian may feel presumptuous if he ventures to express the opinion that peanut politics in this country have come to a head where a break would be a godsend."

The Free Press (Liberal) has an article, headed "Frightful Revelations," on the crisis, which concludes as follows: "The country which was ready to sweep the corruptionists from office, will be spurred on to greater zeal by this outrage."

The Gazette, the Montreal government organ, has a column on the crisis. It says: "Sir Mackenzie Bowell might a few days ago have retired if he believed that his retirement would promote union and harmony in the party, and tend to insure the victory of the party at the polls, for he is too good a party man, and has labored too long and too earnestly in the Conservative cause, to hesitate a moment to sacrifice his personal interests if he believed it was for the party's good; but he will not be forced out of the leadership, and any attempt in that direction will be vigorously resisted by him."

Premier Bowell knows that nothing can now save the party, and that before many days are over Laurier will be called on by Lord Aberdeen.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—Mr. Costigan was telling everybody this afternoon that Col. Prior was likely to be defeated. It is impossible to exaggerate the terrible condition of affairs here.

Rheumatism Runs Riot.

When there is a lactic acid in the blood. Liniments and lotions will be of no permanent benefit. A cure can be accomplished only by neutralizing this acid and for this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only blood purifier prominently in the public eye.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and effectively, on the liver and bowels.

—The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware.

—Blankets, ! Blankets ! Blankets ! Quilts ! Quilts ! Quilts ! at Weiler Bros.

—China tea sets at Cheapside.

—Okell & Morris' jams and jellies are absolutely pure.

NEW SEALING REGULATIONS.

Compact Proposed Between America, England, Russia and Japan.

Washington City, Jan. 3.—In the house to-day Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, introduced a bill identical in all practicable respects with that reported from the committee in the last congress authorizing the president to conclude negotiations with Great Britain, Russia and Japan for the appointment of a joint commission, to consist of not more than three members from each nation, to investigate questions affecting the fur seal herds in the North Pacific and Behring sea; and to consider and report what further regulations are necessary for their preservation.

Pending the report of the commission, the president is to conclude a modus vivendi with any or all of the governments named, providing for new regulations or suspending or altering the regulations established by the Paris tribunal, the modus vivendi to expire January 1, 1897. The provisions of the act of April 6, 1894, providing punishment for violations of the articles of award of the tribunal of arbitration, are made applicable to all violations of the modus vivendi. If the latter be not concluded and put into operation for this year's sealing season, the secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president, is authorized to take and kill every fur seal found on the Pribyloff islands, the skins to be sold by him to best advantage.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

A PARTIZAN CHAIRMAN.

To the Editor:—In the Colonist's issue of this morning referring to the "passage at arms" last night between the chairman, Mr. E. Crow Baker, and myself, at Col. Prior's meeting, it is stated that after the chairman made his remark about the empty wagon I rose to my feet and shouted "Sit down Baker." This is an extraordinary perversion of what occurred. The chairman's conduct had not proved acceptable to a portion of the audience, and after his remark about the wagon, in reply to those who clamoured, to have the remedial order read, he could not obtain a hearing when he stood up. Seeing he wished to speak and wanting to hear him, I endeavored to aid him and called out "Order, hear Mr. Baker!" He saw me and hearing cries of "Sit down," and catching my last word "Baker," assumed I spoke to him. I spoke to the crowd and did not even forget to refer to the chairman as "Mr." I saw Mr. Baker did not grasp the situation and wished to explain it. I am sure he will be glad to know the facts now, and acknowledge his error. Had I addressed him direct I would have done so in the usual manner.

But I have a complaint against Mr. Baker of a serious kind, and I want an explanation from him. In the beginning of the meeting he gave the audience the positive assurance that anyone having questions to ask might put them through him at the close of each address. The audience accepted this assurance. (See Colonist.) I was not satisfied with the accuracy of some statements of Mr. Luxton in his speech, so I wrote out five questions for him to answer through the chair, and, holding them in my hand rose up in the gallery, at the end of Mr. Luxton's address, to put them through the chairman as arranged. Mr. Baker told me peremptorily to sit down. I refused to submit to such arbitrary dictation and violation of the agreement, and demanded the right to ask the questions. (See Colonist.) Mr. Baker repeatedly refused to put them (See Colonist) and tried with the assistance of a section of the audience to cry me down. But Mr. Baker ought to have known better than to try to intimidate me by these tactics or later with his childish threat of "police!" and I remained standing as a protest against such arbitrary and unfair conduct, and such an outrageous breach of faith. Mr. Templeman seeing that the situation had come to a deadlock, asked his supporters as a favor to let the meeting proceed. I immediately sat down, for though Mr. Templeman had entered late and did not grasp the situation, or the right I was contending for, yet I would gladly abandon, to please him, a right which I was prepared to maintain all night if necessary as a protest againts the conduct of a chairman who could give a solemn promise to a meeting and then promptly break that promise because he feared the result of the qustions I was about to ask.

Mr. Baker prated about fair play last night from the chair. I never saw, anywhere, a chairman whose exhibition of a partizan spirit was so flagrant and indecent. It is the first time also, I have heard one whom "I have the right to assume to be a gentleman" pass his word on a public platform and fail to keep it.

Yours Faithfully,
ARCHER MARTIN

P. S.—I have already sent a similar letter to the editor of the Colonist with the request that he should insert it in his next issue in answer to the remarks made regarding myself in this morning's issue of that paper. A. M.

Victoria, Jan. 4, 1896.

—A January thaw is always more productive of colds and coughs than a January freeze. Then is the time Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is needed and proves so efficacious. Ask your druggist for it and also for Ayer's Almanac, which is free to all.

One Honest Man.

Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp: Mr. Edward Lambert, P. O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—Read Gilmore & McCandless' overcoat talk.

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THE JANUARY NUMBER JUST COMING FROM THE PRESS IS FULL OF GOOD THINGS.

FRONTISPIECE—By J. T. M. Burnside.
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL—Prof. Wm. Clark, D.C.L.
THE EVOLUTION OF TWO OF MY PICTURES—G. A. Reid, R.C.A.
SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDIES.—I. Macbeth—T. M. McIntyre, Ph.D.
POEM (*Decorated*)—Chas. G. D. Roberts.
THE CANADIAN "SOO" CANAL—Chas. Gordon Rogers.
SOME NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS. (Drawings by Frederick S. Challener, A.R.C.A., F. H. Brigden and Frederic W. Falls.)
IN A BOLIVIAN MIRAGE. (*A New Year's Story*)—Ezra Hurlbert Stafford.
THE SINGER OF TANTRAMAR—E. Pauline Johnson.
POEM—W. H. Drummond—"How Bateese Came Home"—(*a French-Canadian story from real life*).
HOCKEY IN ONTARIO—F. G. Anderson.
DEPARTMENTS.—Dominion of Agriculture—Woman's Realm—Outing and Recreation—The World of Art—Wit and Humor—Famous Short Stories—Current Comment—Editor's Outlook.
DEPARTMENT CONTRIBUTORS.—Edward Farrer, M. M. Kilpatrick, F. G. Anderson, Fred. W. Falls, and others.

There are thirty-six engravings in the first issue, including Mr. G. A. Reid's two famous pictures:—"Mortgaging the Homestead," and "The Foreclosure of the Mortgage." For sale at NEWSDEALERS, or send 10 cents for sample copy.

AGENTS WANTED. THE MASSEY PRESS, 927 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

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THE PARIS HOUSE,
Balmoral Building, 55 Douglas Street

Haybl Bros., Ladies Tailors

Ladies can furnish their own materials.
Price of making gowns from $10 up.

RICH IN THE LIFE PRINCIPLE OF PRIME BEEF
This is the distinguishing trait of
Johnston's Fluid Beef.

All seeking to secure the benefits that the essential qualities of Prime Beef can impart should make sure they use a preparation that contains these qualities.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF DOES.

FINANCIAL.

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LIMITED,
TEMPLE BUILDING, FORT ST., VICTORIA.

Immediate advances on all kinds of security at low rates of interest. Rents Collected, Estates Managed.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd., Agents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Administrator's Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the estate of Qwong Foo, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that under an order granted by Mr. Justice Drake dated the 3rd day of January, 1896, the undersigned was appointed administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of the above deceased.

Persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send me particulars thereof on or before the 3rd day of February, 1896, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTEITH,
Jan4-1week Official Administrator.

AMUSEMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Monday, January 6.
ONE NIGHT ONLY
The German Dialect Comedian
JOLLY
JOE CAWTHORN
—AND HIS—
BIG COMEDY COMPANY
—INCLUDING—
Miss Annie Buckley
Presenting the New Farce in 3 acts by John A. Stevens, entitled
"A FOOL FOR LUCK"
—PRODUCED WITH—
NEW SONGS, CATCHY MUSIC,
PRETTY GIRLS, NEW DANCES.
—AND—
ORIGINAL SPECIALTIES.

A Jolly Show. It will make you forget your troubles.

Prices as usual. Seats now on sale at Jamieson's.

MEETINGS.

Licensing Court.

The adjourned sitting of the Licensing Court, arranged to take place on Monday next, the 6th inst., has been postponed to the Tuesday following, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m.

By Order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
Victoria, B. C., C. M. C.
4th January, 1896.

Notice.

Pursuant to the by-laws of the said company, notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the company, No. 74 Yates street, in the city of Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before said meeting. Immediately after their election, the board of directors will meet to elect officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.

WM. H. PHIPPS,
December 23rd, 1895. Secretary.

MUNICIPAL

Notice.

Dallas Road, between Simcoe street and Montreal street, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
Jan3-tf City Engineer.

$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.
Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1895.

$25.00 REWARD.

The above reward is hereby offered for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons tampering or interfering in any way with any manhole, ventilator, flush tank, or other part of the sewerage system of the City of Victoria, or causing any impediment or obstruction to the proper and effective operation of any portion of the said system, except when acting under instructions from the City Engineer or Sanitary Officer.

By order.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
Victoria, B.C., August 1st, 1895.

JANUARY.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

A Change

At the old-fashioned style drug store the customer rings and waits five minutes. At the up-to-date or "Always Open Drug Store" the customer walks in and receives immediate attention.

JONES,

P. P. P. P., Is Always Open.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER,

Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

MR. LAURIER CALLED IN.

To-day's news from Ottawa is in complete harmony with the predictions in this morning's issue. It was plain to every person at all acquainted with constitutional usages that almost insuperable obstacles stood in the way of either Sir Mackenzie Bowell or Sir Charles Tupper forming a new ministry. The Govenor-General's plain duty in that case was to call upon the man who had the best prospect of being able to carry on the government of the country. That man was, of course, Mr. Laurier, and no one will be surprised to find Lord Aberdeen firmly proceeding in the manner prescribed by the constitution. There need be no doubt as to Laurier's ability to perform the task which he has apparently undertaken. His party is united and harmonious, ample material is at hand for the formation of a ministry, and there appears to be no serious obstacle in his way.

CAUSE FOR GOOD FEELING.

The result of to-day's election is yet unknown, but whatever it may be the Liberals have good reason to congratulate themselves on the fight they have made. It has been on their side a conspicuously clean and honorable one, and they have been fighting for a principle that must have been dear to the heart of every public-spirited Canadian. They have taken the stand that the rights of the provinces must not be trampled on by any body of men for the purpose of furthering selfish interests, a position of which they could well afford to feel proud, na matter whether victorious in this particular contest or not. The men who supported Mr. Templeman have nothing to reproach themselves with either in the position they took or in their manner of conducting the contest

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

THE RING.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—John L. Sullivan has been knocked out for the second time in a fair fight. It happened at La Salle, Ill., on Saturday night. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan are travelling with a dramatic company, another member of which is a large billy goat named "Dan." Sullivan had great delight in bantering the goat and watching the frantic efforts of the latter to resent it. John would slap Dan, pull his whiskers, and other indignities that fairly drove his goatlets insane with rage. When he could think of nothing worse, Sullivan would turn Dan over on his back, where the goat would lie helpless, His spreading horns preventing him from turning over. Then Sully would spit in his face.

Dan's feelings toward the ex-champion became such that he would snort with rage at the sight of John. But his day of reckoning came. When the show was at LaSalle Sullivan was seated in a dressing room near the stake, putting on his shoes, when the door opened, and Dan, who was standing near by tied to the wall, as usual made a plunge and snapped the rope. Before Sully realized that he was in any danger, Dan had struck him with the force of a trolley car and the big fellow was knocked into a heap in the corner of the room. Sullivan tried to rise, and the goat gave him another bump so hard that the big pugilist could not even call out. He lay on the floor and gasped. A member of the company walked in at that moment and Dan gave him one in the stomach that laid him completely out. Sullivan by this time gained his wind and he let out a lusty bawl that brought reinforcements to subdue Dan. Sully for a time was wild with anger, and nothing short of murder of the goat would satisfy him.

He finally changed his mind, however, and now says that Dan can whip any goat on earth and he is ready to back him.

ROMAN LAW IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

In a recent lecture in the Edinburgh University Mr. Cameron, advocate, in treating of the Roman law from the conquest of Gaul by the Franks to the fall of the Frankish empire, dealt first with the legal system of the Franks before their invasion of Gaul. After narrating the circumstances which led to their union with the Popes and so to their conquest of Italy, he describes in detail the administrative and judicial organization of their vast empire, which embraced the most of western Europe. The legislative power lay with the king and his council, for the Franks had no legislative assemblies in the modern sense of the term. The government was an absolute monarchy, and was, in fact, modelled on the Roman system of the late empire. The ordinary judge was the count, who was sometimes a Frank and sometimes a Gallo Roman, for the two races were, on the whole, treated almost equally. The personality of the law was the outstanding feature of the judicial organization of the Frankish empire The vanquished nations were allowed to retain their own laws, and each man lived, as a general rule, according to the rule of his own nation. Where different legal systems conflicted the law defender ruled.

By the beginning of the ninth century the laws of nearly all the European races had been reduced in writing, and in almost all of them might be found traces of Roman law. The Theodosian Code was a favorite object of study with the clergy, and the Bishops of Clermont and Cahors were recognized as two of the most illustrious jurists of their day. During the ninth and tenth centries the monks were indefatigable in transcribing the texts of the Roman law, and to the scholars who attended their schools they expounded the writings of the classical jurists as they expounded Virgil or Horace. Charlemagne, who was constantly making new laws for the different parts of the empire, took the Roman law for his model. Many of his capitulations contained references to the Theodosian Code, and he seemed to have resorted to it whenever the Germanic law was defective. As the various races of western Europe gradually became mixed, and the origin of each individual too remote to be appealed to with certainty, the local law superseded the personal, and at the beginning of the tenth century the two main systems of law in observance throughout the west of Europe, were, first, the Roman, and, second, the local or customary law,—the written or Roman law being the local law of the south, the unwritten or customary law being the local law of the north.

Mr. Cameron, in conclusion, described the break up of the Frankish empire, and the rise of the feudal system. Along with their laws, he said Charlemagne had left to the conquered races their national love of freedom, and the sole bond of union was his wise and powerful will. When that was withdrawn imperial unity vanished. France aimed at separation from Germany, Italy at separation from both, and the great empire of Charles was reduced in a few short years to a chaos of warring factions. The Saracens pillaged Italy and Provence, the Slavs ravaged Germany, and Burgundy, and the Norwegians and Danes, and the Frisians sacked the cities of France. The kings had no longer any real authority. Gloomy ramparts took the place of picturesque villas, the baronial courts usurped the functions of the tribunals, and the reign of feudalism commenced.

A HOME-MADE AVIARY.

Women Who Love Birds Can Rear Them at Small Expense.

It is the manner of keeping pets particularly of the feathered kind, that the foreigner greatly excel Americans.

French and German women shelter their bullfinches and canaries in cages that are roomy, decorative little bird houses; built of thin ground glass, wood and wire; provided with syphon water cups, self-cleaning seed boxes- and spacious to keep the small prisoner content and healthy. Such cages, however, must be specially imported, and whoever may wish to keep a half dozen birds happy, hearty and sweet of voice, can as easily as not, build for them an aviary at small outlay.

The person who proved how easily and inexpensively this might be done, devoted to this purpose the space of one very small balcony, jutting outside one of her long drawingroom windows. It extended to the south side of the house, and for a few dollars a carpenter inclosed in it a wooden skeleton frame and he fastened into this a roof and three walls made of common window glass set in cheap sash frames and brought from a house about to be pulled down.

Its building was the work of two days, and when the woodwork was painted a nice sober green, the neighbors concluded that the unoffending addition was to be filled with plants. Instead the proprietor of the glass house had the floor of the one time balcony covered with pebbles. Then she moved in two wooden tubs, containing flourishing little dwarf fir trees, here and there tacked fir boughs against the house wall, swung a couple of big doorless cages from the ceiling and in one corner hung a wire sponge rack, filled with a mixture of cotton, thread, paper, and dried grass. Into this glass-enclosed space she turned her three caged canaries, that for two days cowered in fear of the strange freedom allowed them.

Within a week mother nature reasserted herself, and they deserted their cages, first to spend their nights and and then to begin nesting in one of the fir trees. After a bit was added a a couple more of these birds to the aviary, then introduced to the canaries were a pair of bullfinches and a pretty chaffinch, a pair of pretty Java parakeets and lastly a mocking bird. But this sweeteset singer of them all brought discord into the otherwise happy community, and had to be removed. There in the fir trees and boughs nests are regularly built from the bundle of materials in the sponge rack, the gravel is scratched and picked over for tasty seeds, of which a handful is strewed every morning; liberal bathing is indulged in and enjoyed in an old china jardiniere standing in a corner; juicy worms are uprooted from a long box filled with fresh sods every week, and from the dozen birds turned into this twelve-dollar aviary two years ago there are now some twenty-five vigorous and happy warblers.—Philadephia Inquirer.

For pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver. *

Teacher—And what is meant by keeping the Sabbath day holy?

Ethel—It means to think of something you would like to do, ever so much, and then not doing it, 'cause it's Sunday.

Fine Rattan Goods

B. C. Furniture Company.

A Large Line of these Goods just arrived---A little late for Christmas, but in time for New Years---Comprising CHAIRS, SETTEES, &C.

ORNAMENTAL! ARTISTIC! DURABLE!

Don't fail to inspect these goods. A further cut in prices in order to clear out holiday lines.

JACOB SEHL, Manager.

Be Sensible

This Christmas and buy Sensible Christmas Presents.

A Gentleman appreciates nothing more than that which while it expresses kind remembrance, at the same gives comfort and a sense of luxury.

WE HAVE at considerable expense laid in a Stock of Fine.....

Suspenders, Neckwear,
Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gloves, Umbrellas, Etc.

Especially for the Christmas trade.
Before purchasing presents it would, at least, be prudent for you to see these goods. No trouble, to show them, and no hard-feelings should you not buy at

Geo. R. Jackson's

75 Government Street.

CANDLE BURNING CONTEST now on. No purchase necessary to take a chance Open to everybody—FREE.

CONQUERING NATIONS HAVE FAIR SKINS.

The world has decided, without much evidence, that the Greeks proper were a dark race. We do not believe it, but anyhow, the blonde was unmistakably their ideal. Of Gauls, Germans, Slavs, there is no need to speak. It may well be answered, however, that each of these instances proves that only one rule—that such conquering people came from the north; more than that, if the 'Aryan theory, be sound, they belonged to one stock. It come to this, in brief: a certain race dwelling in the north-west of the Hindoo-Koosh ages ago, was destined to conquer the world, under the names of Aryan, Persian, Celt, Teuton and Slav, and the race was fair. That is so, pace Canon Taylor and his followers, but it does not touch the main fact that the dark complexion nowhere held its own against the light, though it triumphed for a while often enough. If we seek the reasons for this, one is obvious. Fair skin, as a rule, correlates—in Darwinian phrase—lofty stature and great muscles, advantages of the last importance until war became scientific. But it is by no means certain that the dark races of the early time were small. There is little trustworthy evidence, of course, but such bones as have been found, in this island and elsewhere, which can probably be assigned to the pre-Celtic era, are very large for the most part. It is not disputed that the skeletons discovered by M. Riviere at Mentone are pre-Celtic; the females average six feet and the males are no less gigantic. The present Turanian race remaining in Europe is the Basque, and nobody could assert that it is smaller or less adapted, morally and physically, for war than any existing. Those who have campaigned in unhealthy lands perceive another cause for the supremacy of the fair. They are better fitted on he average to resist disease and hardship. Negroes of the West African coast declare that a red-haired European is safe. Darwin did not overlook this assertion, and he questioned Dr. Daniell, who had lived many years on the West Coast, without inconvenience. Dr. Daniell was "very fair." An old negro told him on arriving, as a boy, that he would escape. Mr. J. W. Harris, in the "Anthropological Review," declares that if he had to choose men for service in Africa, he would have them all red-haired. The explanation is, no doubt, that such are less subject to liver complaints. And the deadliest maladies of campaigning, such as dysentery, are connected with the liver.—London Spectator.

—Gilmore & McCandless quote some attractive prices in men's clothing. *

—A good gift, shaving sets (our own fitting), guaranteed satisfactory, at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

SAHARA OSTRICH FARMS.

A Frenchman Advocates the Starting of These in the Great Desert.

A Writer in La Revue Scientifique suggests that the French Sahara, upon the southern edge of Algeria, may be profitably used for the breeding of ostriches. The Barbary ostrich was once greatly prized for its plumage, and the ostrich feather houses of Paris made their reputinct, so that there are no more plumes The wild Barbary ostrich is nearly extict, so that there are no more plumes of the sort to be had, and the Parisian houses have lost their monopoly of ostrich feather curling. Indeed, a large part of the business has been transferred to other countries, notably the United States. It is estimated that the world uses annually about twenty million dollars' worth of ostrich plumes, and the writer in La Revue Scientifique says that in view of the early adoption of European dress in the east, especially in China and Japan, the demand for this sort of personal adornment is likely to increase. He urges, too, that the increased use of ostrich feathers throughout the civilized world is likely to protect other birds of fine plumage from destruction, and he call supon the various societies interested in the protection of such birds to aid in making ostrich plumes more fashionable than ever.

It is believed that there are now in South Africa at least three hundred and fifty thousand ostriches domesticated and bread for their plumage, and the writer says that there is no reason why Northern Africa should not become quite as important a region in this industry. The Sahara, it is explained, is by no means the exclusively arid and sandy waste that the popular imagination makes it. The ostrich cannot exist in the absolutely dry portions of the Sahara, but there are large areas which are not, properly speaking, oases, but they do produce vegetation in considerable quantities. It is upon these areas that the French people are urged to undertake ostrich farming.

"There's only one objection I have to this climate."

"What is that?"

"The temperature and the price of coal don't get high at the same time."

"That sour fellow, Grumpus, has a job that suits him."

"What's that?"

"He's a station-master where fifty trains go out every day, and he sees somebody miss every one of them."

Mrs. Dimpleton—How do you know you are going to be in the first row in the theatre? You haven't seen your husband since he got the tickets.

Mrs. Plankington—No; but there's a ballet in the play.

—See the prize puzzle in the window at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson St. *

—Gilmore & McCandless are looking for the man in need of an overcoat. *

A FEW OF THE

Desirable Articles for Christmas Presents

....TO BE HAD AT....

PERRY & TURNER'S

Gold Aluminum Ware

Knives, Forks, Tea Spoons, Table Spoons, Dessert Spoons, and Berry Spoons, Etc.

Silver Plated Ware

Tea Sets, Butter Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Jugs, Tea Pots, Cake Dishes, Fruit Dishes, Nut Dishes, Etc.
Spoon Holders, Cream Pitchers, Syrup

Hand Decorated Steel China Ware

Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowls, Spoon Holders, Cream Pitchers, Syrup Jugs, Toilet Sets, Etc.

This is a beautiful ware and can never break.

One Of The Finest

Things to keep your feet dry while out in the slush and wet is a pair of City Gum Boots. We have them in Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's sizes and styles. If Gum Boots don't suit you, look over our other wet-weather footwear.
Rubbers,
Leggings,
Overshoes, Etc.

A. B. Erskine,

Corner Government & Johnson Sts.

Whisky and Wine.

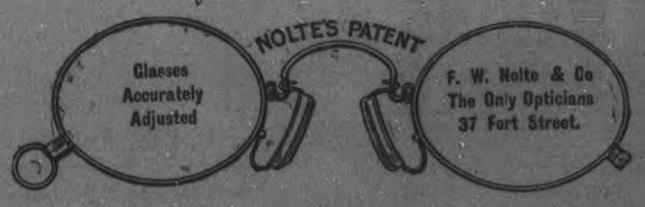
WATSON'S THREE STAR GLENLEVIT.

Is the Favorite Scotch Whisky, to be had at all First Class Refreshment Places.

PRELLER (Bordeaux), CLARETS and SAUTERNES.

A large shipment just received. The duty is less. The price is lower.

PITHER & LEISER, VICTORIA, B. C.



Open All Night.

BOWES, THE DRUGGIST,

100 Government Street. Tel. 425.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Coal hods at Cheapside.

—Lamp Shade Frames at Weiler Bros.

—Call at the London bar for A1 Tom and Jerry.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.

Templeman's Central Committee Rooms, 42 Broad Street.

—Hon. Joseph Martin will to-morrow evening address a public meeting in the market hall at Vancouver, on political matters.

Candidates for the offices of Mayor, Aldermen, and School Trustees can be supplied with the necessary nomination forms on application at the office of the City Clerk.

—U. S. Judge Hanfod at Tacoma has instructed United States Commissioner Worden to take testimony in the salvage case of the Strathnevis, and it was commenced to-day.

—The Tyrolean Club will give a Twelfth Night social at the Daughters of England hall, View street, on Tuesday evenig, January 7th. King and Queen drawn by lot.

—Voters lists for 1896 can be obtained at the city hall for five cents each. Those, however, who only wish to ascertain whether their names are on the list can do so by applying at any office at the city hall.

—Arthurs A. Rhodes, fourth son of the late Henry Rhodes, died yesterday at the Jubilee Hospital of inflammation of the lungs. The funeral will take place at 10 a. m. on Tuesday from Maplehurst, Blanchard street.

—Following are the Victoria passengers per steamer Puebla which sailed yesterday morning from San Francisco: R. W. Clark, Clara Martin, C. Ricketts, B. Nausigh, D. McMillan, Miss Hutchinson, Miss E. Corson, S. H. Stewart.

—W. F. Bullen has commenced an action for libel against Mr. Wm. Templeman. It arises out of the statement made by Mr. Templeman at Victoria West in connection with Mr. Bullen's treatment of ship carpenters at the Esquimalt marine railway.

—Two small reserves containing an area of about 10½ acres each and known as the Put Kwa and Shu-ouchten reservations, have been set aside for the use of the Nicomen Indians in Yale district. These reserves were surveyed in 1886 and are within the railway belt ceded to the Dominion by the province.

—The grand master of the I. O. O. F., W. E. Holmes, will instal the officers of Victoria lodge No. 1 this evening; also on Wednesday night, Jan. 8th, Caledonia lodge No. 2; on Friday night, January 10th, Peerless lodge No. 33; and on Monday, January 13th, Acme lodge No. 14. Members of the grand lodge are requested to attend to assit in the installations.

—Mr. F. J. Wheeler has been appointed general agent of the Great Northern railway in Victoria. He will have charge of traffic in Victoria and all points on Vancouver Island, as well as Vancouver, New Westminster on points on the Fraser river west of Mission, B. C. His headquarters will be at Vancouver. Mr. J. H. Rogers has been appointed agent at Victoria, vice H. Martin, general agent, resigned.

—Officers of Vancouver Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., were installed last evening by Grand Patriarch R. Rivers, assisted by an efficient staff, as follows: C. P., R. A. Anderson; H. P., A. Sheret; S. W., W. J. Pilling; J. W., J. T. Huff; Scribe, A. Graham; Treasurer, H. Waller; O. S., W. H. Huxtable; I. S., Wm. Carse; Guide, F. A. Billingsley; First Watch, C. A. Porter; Second Watch, George McLeod; Third Watch, D. I. McIntosh; Fourth Watch, B. Cameron; First G. T., I. S. Smith; Second G. T., A. J. Beckner. After the installation there was a banquet at the Clarence Hotel.

—Joe Cawthorn, who posses in a marked degree the faculty of keeping audiences in a roar, will be seen at the Victoria theatre to-night. As a vehicle for his powers the comedian has chosen the comedy farce entitled "A Fool for Luck," with new songs, new business and everything else new. The comedy is said to embrace an interesting plot interspersed with extremely funny situations and a variety of new and catchy music. Prominent in the supporting company is Mr. John W. McWade, the renowned barritone singer, who plays the part of Capt. Monsoon, and will have a tendency to create no little merriment.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

An Interesting Announcement for Readers of the Times.

We have secured for the exclusive use of the Times a series of articles on the Sandwich Islands by the distinguished historian and novelist, John R. Musick. These letters are being prepared by the author on the spot. He is now at Honolulu, and will visit each of the islands of the Hawaiian group. They will have the peculiar living freshness that can only be given to such when written at the place on the very days the writer beholds them. They will be a series of descriptive and historical articles, or letters, about that country. Mr. Musick will furnish us therefore articles rich in descriptive scenery, filled with authentic history and facts, and lightened by incidents of travel and adventure, making them more fascinating than a novel.

The Sandwich Islands are to-day attracting considerable attention, and yet, much as they are talked about and much as they have been mixed in American politics for the last forty years, the masses of Canadian readers know but little of the social life and customs of the Islanders, and could not tell off-hand whether they lived in modern houses, in huts, wigwams, or caves.

It will be the object of these letters not only to briefly sketch the past and present of the Hawaiian Islands, but to carry the reader directly into the private life of the people who inhabit them; their past and present government, the overthrow of the monarchy, and the setting up of a republic will be narrated from a non-political standpoint. These letters will contain hundreds of items of great interest, all told in a highly entertaining, instructive and unbiased manner. In short, we have a rich treat for our readers for the entire winter.

We urge you to get your neighbors and friends elsewhere to subscribe for the Times. The articles alone will be worth much more than the subscription price of the paper. Then always remember these letters are exclusive; no other paper in this vicinity can furnish them. They are for the Times.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

No Trouble on the Yukon.—The Ten League Dispute.

Washington City, Jan. 6.—Gen. Duffield, the chief of the coast and geodetic survey, on Saturday presented to the secretary of state the joint report on the Alaskan boundary, which was agreed upon by him and the Canadian representative, Mr. King, at Albany, this week. The report will probably not be made public until it is transmitted to congress, but it shows a practical agreement between the surveys of the two governments, and may have the effect of partially quieting the apprehension of trouble over the boundary.

The greatest difference between the lines run by the engineers of the two governments is but 6 feet 7 inches, or 15 seconds of longitude. In view of the two surveys, Gen. Duffield does not hesitate to express the opinion that there can be no serious dispute between the United States and Canada over the boundary. He said: "The line is as plain from the treaty as though it had been recorded by deed and map.'

The two commissioners who met at Albany had not authority to fix the boundary, but only to recommend from the surveys which have been made the lines to be definitely established. The ratification of their works remains for another joint committee, and Secretary Olney will doubtless recommend to congress an act for the appointment of a commission to represent the United States for this purpose.

Gen. Duffield is confident that the British can find no grounds upon which to base a claim to the gold fields of the Yukon river, since British Engineer Ogilvie, in 1893, after a careful observation, marked the banks of the Yukon and Forty Mile creek, where these streams are crossed by the 141st meridian, and his marks were verified by the United States survey.

The only possible ground for contention which Gen. Duffield foresees is furnished by that phrase of the Russian-British treaty that at no point shall the boundary be more than ten marine leagues from the shore. The United States government interprets this to mean continental leagues, while England might contend that ten leagues from the island shore was contemplated; a construction that would deprive the United States of a valuable strip of territory if sustained.

TARIFF DECISION—DUTY ON FISH.

In the matter of Delong et al, the United States Circuit court at Boston affirmed a decision of the board of general appraisers which sustained the imposition of a duty by the collector at Boston of one-half of 1 cent per pound on frozen herring. The petitioners contended that the fish should be duty free, under that clause of the tariff act of 1894 which put on the free list "fish, frozen or packed in ice fresh." The duty was imposed under another section which placed a duty of 1-2 cent per pound on herrings, pickled, frozen, or salted and salt water fish frozen or packed in ice." The court, in affirming the decision of the board of general appraisers, said: "Since the abrogation of the articles of the treaty with Great Britain of 1871, in pursuance of which the products of the sea fisheries of the Maritime Provinces were made free, Congress has pursued a policy, more or less restricted, of imposing duties on Canadian salt water fish. We think this was never relaxed beyond admitting fresh fish intended for daily or immediate consumption. This exemption gave rise to a perplexing controversy whether the fish frozen or packed in ice came ordinarily within that classification. The framers of the act of 1894 were apparently anxious to obviate that question, and their anxiety was perhaps so great that they omitted to enumerate fresh fish not frozen nor packed in ice. However this may have been the policy to which we refer had especial relation to the products of the sea fisheries of the Maritime Provinces, and paragraph 210, as interpreted by us, in connection with the settled purpose declared anew in paragraph 568 to admit free all products of our own fisheries, affects principally Canadian salt water fish.

—The First Presbyterian church was crowded last evening at the farewell service to the sailors and sealers. The pastor preached an appropriate and impressive sermon, and the singing by the choir, and the solos were rendered in good form, and were much enjoyed.

ROYAL Baking Powder.
Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

BRITAIN IS ALARMED

Emperor William's Interference in the Boer Affair Keenly Resented.

Britons Are Prepared to Fight All Comers, With Their Backs to the Wall.

New York, Jan. 5.—The very serious nature of the position in which Great Britain finds herself, with respect to more than one of the European powers, and particularly Germany, as a result of Dr. Jameson's raid in South Africa, forms the leading top in the weekly cable letters of the London correspondents to the New York papers. The strange silence of Cecil Rhodes is also commented upon.

Ballard Smith cables the following to the World from London: "As the night's darkness came down upon London this evening it seems indeed the blackest hour for England in all her eventful history. The hand of the whole civilized world is against her at this moment. To-morrow, the day after, next week, or even before this cable dispatch is published, it may be that the armed hand of Germany or of Russia may strike. These are not the mere words of a newspaper correspondent. What I have said is the quotation in brief of the expression of every morning and afternoon paper in London, of the earnest and urgent conversation in the streets, at the clubs, in every gathering. It is impossible for an American descendant from the people not to sympathize with them in this day of their great tribulation, not to fail to admire their dogged acceptance of isolation and danger.

"The Telegraph, the organ of the masses, thus bluntly phases their determination, referring to this morning's chorus of various threats from Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and St. Petersburg: 'It may prove in the long run dangerous sport to bait John Bull too hard and too unanimously.' That is the disposition of all England to-day, a baited bull, forced to the wall, dying in his tracks, but furiously fighting till the last. Even Italy, counted upon as steadfast in any crisis, turns upon her ally. The English policy, telegraphs the Times correspondent from Rome to-day, discussing Premier Crispi's known friendship for England, is at this moment at a discount and if a serious disaster in Africa should occur, and it could be traced by public opinion to the interference of England where she might have helped Italy, that policy will go overboard completely and Baron Blanc will have to retire. President Cleveland's message two weeks ago, was called everywhere "A bolt from the blue." but it came no more suddenly, more unexpectedly to England that the Kaiser's telegram to "Oom Paul" yesterday. It is not one of his impulsive utterances, but a deliberate message framed at a meeting of the German cabinet. It is everywhere accepted by the press to-day as an insulting challenge to the English.

"It is," says the Times, "an unqualified recognition of the independence of the Transvaal republic, and thus displaces the suzerainty of Great Britain. It intimates German readiness to respond to the appeal of the Boer republic for help." This evening's St. James' Gazette, the staunchest of Lord Salisbury's newspaper supporters, says of it: "The Emperor's message is nothing but a bitter insult to this country after a naval council of war. Let us understand that, and understand also that the despatch in which the Kaiser exults over the defeat and death of Englishmen was absolutely uncalled for and gratuitous, and we shall conclude that there is a matter here which may well give every Englishman something to ponder over in the Sabbath lull of the next forty-eight hours. Austria has again plainly intimated her hostility to any dismemberment of Turkey, which seems only the logical result of Lord Salisbury's policy if caried out. Russia's readiness to seize upon any favorable opportunity to make headway to the ocean by way of Port Arthur, the Russion Gulf of the Dardanelles, so thoroughly recognized as being her definite purpose that England has armed herself against it for half a century. While six months ago England seemed safe in her secret understanding with the triple alliance, its most powerful member to-day openly mocks her, and the other two members are lukewarm towards her, if not hostile."

France's enmity is avowed, and she obviously is restless of restraint. But threatening as is this isolation and the almost venomous hostility of Europe, England is confronted to-night with the possibility which she dreads perhaps more than any other. It is not talked about in the press, but it is discussed everywhere else in London.

This is the fact that Cecil Rhodes may have declared the united states of South Africa independent of the mother country. Up to this hour nothing has been heard for five days from Rhodes at Cape Town. A week ago the London mining market was receiving hundreds of telegrams daily from Johannesburg. For five days not a single word has come to the millionaire operators, nor any one of their followers from anywhere in the Rand country or from the Cape.

Barney Barnato said this afternoon, that he has had no word from South Africa in that period. His rival and enemy, J. B. Robinson, protests alike absolute ignorance. The latest editions of the afternoon newspapers, like the great morning dailies, have not a scrap of news from the troubled country, except meagre items from the colonial office or through Berlin.

Yet there is a cable to Cape Town, where Rhodes is supreme. Silence seems inexplicable, unless it is indeed a part of a settled plan of the South African director, whose hand is everywhere from the Cape to the Zambesi, and whose intimate friend and trusted agent is Dr. Jameson.

Two years ago, when Mr. Gladstone's government showed a disposition to check the plans of Rhodes and Jameson in Matabeleland, Rhodes threatened to establish a seceding government of all the South African colonies and to bring into the confederation the two Dutch countries. The situation now, with Rhodes having far greater power than then to execute his threat, is the same except that Rhodes may now be fighting for very excellence.

The correspondent of the **Sun says:** "It is great and inspiring news which England gives to the world to-day. It is the news of the recovery of the national vitality, the revival of the national valor. It is the epoch-making imperial telegram from Berlin to Johannesburg which has aroused Great Britain as nothing has stirred British patriotism in this generation. Nearly a hundred of England's bravest, though criminally misguided, sons paid the highest mortal penalty for their folly, while the lives of five hundred more are forfeited under the law. It has been a grievous blow. For once she admits that, though Justice may be always right, it is not always the best thing; and yet her grief and shame are almost swallowed up in her indignation over the sting of a rebuke from the German Emperor and the unanimous savage hostility of all Europe."

"This remarkable awakening of the nation is certain to greatly enhance the terribly embarrassing situation which confronts the government. It is more than ever evident that public opinion, neither in South Africa nor in England, will tolerate the sacrifice of Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby, and other leaders of the invasion as victims of the law which they violated. If the Boers insist upon executing any of these men, as they have a right to do, and the Salisbury government fail to interfere, popular opinion in England would cover the Tory ministry with odium, while it would require the whole British army to prevent the South African colonies from becoming an independent republic. On the other hand, if Lord Salisbury undertakes to forbid the Transvaal republic from executing its laws against English offenders, he can reckon with interference from Berlin, which will not be confined to the telegram to President Kruger. The dilemma of the British government is so serious, in fact, that it amounts to their being practically at the mercy of the Boers.

"There is no doubt President Kruger is shrewd enough to appreciate the situation, and he is certain to demand a good price for mercy and moderation. Speculation is already rife as to what these demands will be. The feature of Emperor William's message to President Kruger most widely discussed in this country is the fact that his language distinctly ignores the British suezerainty over the Transvaal republic. This is regarded, both in official and private circles, as a direct menace, which, if followed up, would speedily be made a casus belli by Great Britain. It is insisted by such men as Sir Charles Dilke, who regards the situation as extremely grave, that England can on no account permit herself to be supplanted by Germany or any other country as the protector of the Transvaal. It is already announced in semi-official form that the British naval force in the neighborhood of Delagoa bay is immensely superior to the two German cruisers which have been ordered there.

"Grave rumors and wild speculation regarding the general South African situation are flying about London to-night. Many persons having important relations with Capetown are beginning to attach serious meaning to the fact that the government have been in sole possession of the only available cable to South Africa since Tuesday, and refuse to allow it to be used for any ordinary business.

"It should be remembered also that not a word has yet been uttered to explain the great mystery of Dr. Jameson's invasion and the plot which unquestionably is back of it. The whole of Cape Colony may have risen. The Eastern Telegraph company promised to have a second cable working to-morrow, but it is by no means certain that the government will allow the public to use it."

Berlin, Jan. 5.—President Kruger of the Transvall, has sent to Emperor William the following reply to the latter's telegram of congratulation upon his success in repelling the invasion: "I testify to your Majesty my very deep and heartfelt thanks for your sincere congratulations. With God's help we hope to do everything possible to hold our dearly bought independence and the stability of our beloved republic."

—Special agents for papers, magazines and periodicals. J. Johnston, Douglas street.

"Do you pay for poetry?" asked the pretty girl.
"Y—es," replied the editor, with some hesitation.
"What do you pay?"
"Compliments."

They were talking about the various methods of celebrating the passing of the old year and the coming of the new.
"Did you ever dance the old year out and the new year in?" he asked.
"Yes, indeed, scores of times," was the reply. And then she was sorry she spoke.

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We carry nothing but Imported Goods and keep the Largest and Best Stock in British Columbia.

Corner of Broad and Trounce Ave. Opposite The Driard.

A BUSINESS BUILT AROUND A
CENTRAL IDEA

We've no copyright or trademark on the idea—it's free as air—so free that perhaps a few others might follow our example and experience the same pleasing results. Following up this grand idea of doing business has made this great clothing store what it is to-day—the livest and cheapest and best in Victoria. Victoria people, we find, are not the kind of folks who expect us to wait seven years—as Jacob did—for their patronage. Hence the success of a live clothing store among live, progressive people..........

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Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Macintoshes, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods etc., ready for your inspection.

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If You Want a
TURKEY OR GOOSE
Don't forget to see our stock before purchasing.
SPEED BROS.,
Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

If you have not made Mincemeat, try the
Queen's Mincemeat,
Made by OKELL & MORRIS,
From the Queen's Receipt.
The Finest Mincemeat in the World.

Expected the Crowd
And got them—made up a nice lot of Clothes from our stock and have another consignment of Fine Serges just in.
You Can Get : : : :
Your Suit before Christmas if you order now. Wouldn't shave profits so close, but we must have money. No one can touch our prices.
J. W. CREIGHTON, Merchant Tailor,
86 Government Street.

R. J. MATTHEWS, Merchant Tailor,
101 DOUGLAS STREET,
is making a First-Class Suit to Order for $15; Good Pants to order, $3.50. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Call and inspect my goods before buying elsewhere.

VERY CHOICE POTATOES, 75c. PER SACK
10c. A CAKE for IVORY SOAP
And a great variety of other Laundry and Toilet Soaps reduced, preparing for stock-taking.
Hardress Clarke, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

The Nordheimer Piano
For Tone, Durability, and Thoroughness of Workmanship is Justly Entitled to the Reputation as
The Standard Piano of the Dominion
M. W. WAITT & CO., Agents

Christmas Fruits.

Valencia raisins and currents just arrived from the east; cheap and thoroughly clean, at Johns Bros., 259 Douglas street.

FUEL.
TO THE PUBLIC
Our Best
DOUBLE SCREENED
New Wellington Coal
Put up in sacks in any quantity at the rate of
per ton $5.00 per ton
at SPRATT'S WHARF,
Delivery Extra.
SPRATT & MACAUALY, Agents.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Small advertisements, set like this paragraph, received up to 4 p.m. each day. Larger ads. must be sent in earlier. "Changes" for standing ads. received up to 11 a.m.

FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC

The Tide Has Reversed and British Columbia Will Shake Off Bondage.

An Immense Liberal Meeting Said So Saturday Night in the Lyceum.

Mr. Templeman's Square and Honest Position on the School Question.

"I Will Oppose Coercive Legislation From the Present or Any Government.

No Hedging or Equivocation About That—The Audience Thought it Plain Enough.

While Conservative chairmen were pleading that empty chairs at their meetings Saturday nigh be filled up, the Liberal gathering at the Lyceum was one of the grandest, biggest and most enthusiastic of the campaign. The building was taxed to its very utmost capacity, not a vacant foot of space being available.

Hon. Senator McInnes presided and made a stirring speech in opening the proceedings. Hon. A. N. Richards also spoke briefly, giving a short history of the facts leading up to the school question, and he scored many good points.

Hon. Senator McInnes introduced Hon. Joseph Martin, who was compelled to stand for a couple of minutes in face of the perfect hurricane of applause which greeted him.

It was, he said, a peculiar feature of the campaign, so far as Col. Prior's candidature was concerned, that, while the friends of the Colonel held that the school question had nothing to do with this contest, yet there was a gentleman attending the meetings of the Colonel's supporters who would get up and speak for an hour on that subject. (Laughter.) Mr. Martin then went into the history of the Barrett case, in which the constitutionality of the Manitoba act of 1890 was established. He also dealt with the bills of rights question, showing that in no case was there a bill of rights that was recognized at the time of the union, containing any mention of separate schools. Manitobans are prepared to abide by the constitution, no matter how hard it may be, but they say there is nothing in the constitution binding the governor-in-council to do anything but justice, so that if he considered that he is justified in interfering in this case, his action must be justified by a sense of what is right and fair, but he must do so, subject to the ratification of parliament. It was argued that the Dominion government had supplicated Manitoba to restore separate schools; they did nothing of the kind; they ordered her, peremptorily, to do so. What Manitoba wants is an investigation of all the facts and then let legislation follow on the findings of that investigation. (Applause.) Mr. Martin made a strong appeal to the electors to stand by the prairie province in her struggle with the great power at Ottawa and his remarks were greeted with tremendous bursts of applause.

He did not wish to allude to any great length to the gentleman who had been brought here from Winnipeg to oppose him (laughter) but when Mr. Martin heard that the Conservative party here had sent back there for a man to talk against Manitoba, he wondered who could be got to do so (laughter), and he honestly believed that the only man that could be found willing to do such a dirty job was W. F. Luxton. (Great cheering.) Mr. Luxton had been induced to contest South Winnipeg in the local elections; the reason for that also was because there was no one else could be found to oppose Mr. J. D. Cameron. (Laughter.) Mr. Martin created considerable merriment by relating Mr. Luxton's changes of political opinion. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, the Conservatives were very fond of boasting, had been compelled to stand at his departmental door to keep off boodlers. So had the party which Mr. Martin belonged to when they got into power in Manitoba, and one of the principal persons against whom that shot gun had to used was Mr. W. F. Luxton. (Cheers.) Mr. Martin scored Mr. Luxton badly over some "deals" he had tried to work in on the government. The now immensely popular visitor closed his last speech of the campaign by calling on the electors to vote solid for Mr. Templeman, and he was answered by the immense audience with a mighty "yes."

Mr. Templeman came forward and the audience rose to shout their greeting. He thanked the electors for the splendid manifestations of good feeling towards him that had been witnessed at the various meetings, and he trusted that this good feeling would be confirmed on Monday at the polls. (Cheers.) As to any question of his position on the school matter, Mr. Templeman came out fairly and squarely by promising to vote against any coercive legislation by the present or any subsequent Dominion government, whether it came from the Conservatives or Liberals. (Great cheering.)

A Voice.—Where is Montague?

Another Voice.—In the soup with the rest of them.

Mr. Templeman also showed that while Messrs. Prior and Earle had failed to get the extra allowance for the postoffice clerks, they had time to see that there was a good price on the estimates for the postoffice site, in which they were both shareholders. (Cheers and laughter.) It was also plain that if two faithful supporters of the government had not influence enough to have the trifling difficulty with the postoffice clerks settled, they had very little weight in much larger questions affecting the interests of British Columbia, and this constituency in particular (Cheers.) Had it not been for the kind intervention of Lord Aberdeen (cheers) those unfortunate clerks would have had to whistle for the all the good Messrs. Prior and Earle could do them. (Laughter and applause.) There was the San Pedro on the rocks outside, a monument to the incapacity and neglect of the Dominion government in allowing to remain in existence such an advertisement of insufficiently buoyed and lighted waters in this part. The powder magazine in Beacon Hill park, still full of powder, is in the same position, notwithstanding all the efforts to get it removed. (Hear, hear.) Then there was the effort of the council of the Board of Trade to get the C. P. R. steamers to call here, but so far, without success. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Templeman promised, if elected, to sign a compact with Mr. Martin, that if the latter, with his parliamentary experience and undoubtedly high position in the Liberal party, will promise to help out British Columbia, he, Mr. Templeman, would work faithfully with him in advancing and promoting the interests of Manitoba and the Territories. (Cheers.)

There was a tremendous storm of applause when Mr. Templeman announced the resignation of Dr. Montague, and the storm redoubled when he gave out that Minister Haggart had also deserted the sinking ship. But the climax was reached when the speaker gave out the latest intelligence, showing the deplorable state of wreck and confusion at Ottawa, and that it would not be surprising if Mr. Laurier were called upon at any moment to restore order. The audience simply went wild with enthusiasm.

Mr. Alex. Wilson wished to ask Mr. Templeman a question. It was, in effect, whether, if the municipal council would revive the subject, he would press the Dominion government for a refund of the amount expended by the city in the smallpox epidemic, which had been brought about by the blundering incapability of Dominion government officials here and the neglect of those at Ottawa. (Hear, hear.) He asked Mr. Templeman this question because he took it as certain that that gentleman would be elected on Monday. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Templeman concurred in Mr. Wilson's request. He had always believed that the Dominion government were bound to pay this expense. But he would go further than that and insist upon the duty of the Dominion government to maintain the Darcey Island leper station. (Cheers.)

Commodore John Irving brought down the house when he said he was a representative of British Columbia, and as such a representative of the whole of Canada, for British Columbia is an integral part of British Columbia, and without her there would be no Canada at all (great cheers). He was strongly in favor of non-sectarian national schools, believeing that the home and church were the places to inculcate religious principles (hear,hear), and that all the state had to do with education was to see that the child received such teaching as made him a good citizen, self-supporting, intelligent and independent. A good common school education laid the foundation for a desirable citizen, and the church and home could mould the religious ideas as suited the occasion; but it was wrong and hurtful to the general good if religious disputes are brought into clash with the school (cheers). As to the question of the day, he was glad to see that the tide of reform had set in, but instead of sweeping in the old directioin, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it had been turned and was now rushing in a mighty wave from the Pacific to the Atlantic (tremendous cheering). He closed by saying that if Mr. Templeman is elected he will prove worthy of the confidence of the people. Ther was no question that British Columbia had been rightly treated at any time. She had been particularly neglected in the matter of tariff, which was intended to make the manufacturers rich at the expense of the working man and the farmer (hear, hear). "If you can show me a farmer that has become a millionaire under the national policy I will quit," said the Commodore, and he was endorsed by a tremendous burst of cheering.

Dr. Milne said it would take the speakers all night if they referred to all the grievances Victoria had against the Dominion government. He referred to the manner in which the government has treated the city in connection with the Indian reserve. There were many questions on which the Liberals opposed the government, particularly on their tariff policy, their franchise act and their policy of gerrymander. The Liberal party had always fought for provincial rights. Mr. Templeman was a staunch supporter of provincial rights, and had pledged himself to oppose coercion no matter from what party it came. The dodger circulated to-day purporting to be a speech delivered by Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, was a garbled report. Party should be forgotten and all should fight for provincial crowfy all hsould fight for the principle of provincial rights. (Applause.)

Mr. Wm. Marchant prophesied that Mr. Templeman, whom he had had the pleasure of nominating at the largest convention held in the city, would be elected on Monday. He spoke at some length strongly opposing the coercion of Manitoba. The Dominion government had forced the question into the political arena, pitting Catholic against Protestant. Here in this province we have secular schools, and to show that the Catholics did ont demand religious teaching in the schools, Mr. Marchant pointed out that there were three Catholics on the staff of the city. A man was never asked any questions about his religious belief when he applied for a position. Mr. Marchant closed with the request that all would vote for Mr Templeman.

Mr. A. H. Scaife reminded those present of the visit of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, which he said had done the Liberal cause much good. The visit of Mr. Luxton had also, he considered, done the Liberal party some service. He referred to the inconsistencies of the local protectionists, citing particularily the action of the Colonist in having their Christmas number printed in the east.

Mr. Bodwell rose to say a few words when Commodore Irving, who had left the meeting a few minutes before, returned and announced the complete wreck of the Conservative government. Men went wild; umbrellas were waved, hats thrown up; men jumped on chairs and yelled, and there was an absolute wildness of enthusiasm for several minutes, only to be revived when Mr. Bodwell remarked in a lull, "We've just had a wire to say so."

A vote of thanks was moved to Mr. Martin for the great service he had done in this contest, and the vast audience responded with a solid and stentorious "yes" when the chairman put the question. There was dead silence when he asked for the negative, and then there were three mighty cheers for the visitor from Manitoba.

The meeting dispersed with cheers for Templeman, Martin and Laurier.

The body must be well nourished now, to prevent sickness. If your appetite is poor take Hood's Sarsaparilla

KOOTENAY HAS MADE THE MOST STARTLING CURES OF RHEUMATISM EVER RECORDED. WRITE FOR PAMPHLET CONTAINING SWORN STATEMENTS.

S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE CO. HAMILTON.

Old Dr. Gordon's Remedy for Men

CURES POSITIVELY

Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Failing Manhood, Secret Diseases, caused by the errors and excesses of youth.

Young, middle-aged or old men, suffering from the effects of follies and excesses, restored to health, manhood and vigor.

Price $1.00, 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail securely sealed. Write for our book, "*Startling Facts*," for Men only, tells you how to get well and stay well.

Address, QUEEN MEDICINE CO., Box 947 MONTREAL.

I CURE FITS!

Valuable treatise and bottle of medicine sent Free to any Sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address. H. G. ROOT, M.C., 186 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

The Improved "Family" KNITTER

WILL Knit 15 pairs of sox a day. Will do all knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. SIMPLEST KNITTER on the Market.

This is the one to use. A child can operate it. We guarantee every machine to do good work. We can furnish robbing attachments. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO., DUNDAS, ONT

(Mention this paper.)

Land Registry Act.

The South half of Section Ten (10) and Sections Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) Comox District, excepting that portion of Section Twelve conveyed to Alexander Urquhart by indenture dated the 30th day of December, 1878.

Whereas the Certificate of Title of George McFarlane to the above hereditaments, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1864, and numbered 817A, has been lost, and application has been made for a duplicate thereof;

Notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing within one month from the date hereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 31st December, 1895.

American News.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Mary A. Davidson says the mysterious Mrs. Bagden, who, she declares, forced her to act the part of the intermediary in the attempt to extort $10,000 from Rev. Dr. Brown, has been found. She says she gave such a careful description of the woman to her attorney that Mrs. Bagden has been located, and will be produced in court as a witness.

—Thin or grey hair and bald heads, so displeasing to many people as marks of age, may be averted for a long time by Hall's Hair Renewer.

TRANSPORTATION.

General Steamship Ageney.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from All European Points

FROM HALIFAX.

Dominion Line, Labrador.....Jan. 18
Dominion Line, Scotsman.....Feb. 1
Allan Line, Numidian.....Jan. 11
Allan Line, Laurentian.....Jan. 25

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

Beaver Line, Lake Huron.....Jan. 8
Beaver Line, Superior.....Jan. 22

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line, Umbria.....Dec. 28
American Line, New York.....Dec. 25
White Star Line, Britannic.....Jan. 8
White Star Line, Majestic.....Jan. 15
Red Star Line, Friesland.....Dec. 25
Anchor Line, Ethiopia.....Jan. 11
Anchor Line, Furnessia.....Jan. 25
Nor. German Lloyd, Ems.....Jan. 14
Nor. German Lloyd, Aller.....Jan. 21
Allan State Line, Pomeranian.....Jan. 16
Allan State Line, Sarmatian.....Jan. 30

Saloon fares from $40 to $90, according to steamer and location of berth. Second Cabin, $25.00 to $40.00. Steerage $24.50 to $27.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here.

For sailing list, steamer accommodation, and all information, apply to

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Agent, Victoria,
Cor. Fort and Government streets.

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FARES CHEAPER THAN VIA ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Through Sleeper and Upholstered Tourist Cars in charge of Competent porters running through without change to

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For rates and information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Gen'l. Agent. Victoria.
GEO. McL. BROWN, D. P. A., Vancouver.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 4 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m. 5:15 p.m.
Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 2 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:14 a.m., 5:14 p.m.

STEAMER MARY HARE

Running in connection with the Victoria & Sidney Railway, will sail, weather permitting and business offering as follows:

MONDAYS—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Cowichan, Maple Bay, Vesuvius Bay and way ports. Returning, connects with evening train for Victoria.

TUESDAYS—Leaves Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Ganges Harbor and way ports. Retruning, connects with evening train for Victoria.

WEDNESDAYS—Same as Monday.

THURSDAYS—Leaves Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Nanaimo, via Ganges Harbor and way ports.

FRIDAYS—Leaves Nanaimo at 7 a.m. for Sidney and way ports, connecting with evening train for Victoria.

For further particulars apply to the captain on board, or to Victoria & Sidney Railway agents.

T. W. PATERSON,
Manager.

O. R. & N. Steamship Line

CHINA AND JAPAN.

S. S. "MOUNT LEBANON," capacity about 4,000 tons, due about 5th December, will proceed to Honolulu.

S. S. "RHOSINA," 3,800 tons dead weight, due at Victoria about 23rd December., for Honolulu via Portland.

PUGET SOUND & CENTRAL AMERICA SS. CO'Y

The S. S. TRANSIT, Capt. Berg, will leave Seattle on 12th December, for Central American ports.

For particulars apply to F. C. Davidge & Co., Commission Merchants and shipping Agents, Importers of Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise, Board of Trade Building.

FOR

Puget Sound Points.

Reduced + Rates!

—ONLY—

$1.50 to Pt. Townsend.
$2.50 to Seattle.
$3 00 to Tacoma.

ON THE FINE STEAMER

"City of Kingston"

Leaving here daily, except Monday, at 9:00 A. M.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27,

Taking effect June 21st, 1895.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper's Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock, when sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. Carleton, General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 25.

To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, Oct. 28th, 1895.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily A. M.	Sat'dy P. M.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	7:00	3.20
Ar. Nanaimo	11.40	6.38
Ar. Wellington	12:00	6.55

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily A. M.	Sat'dy P. M.
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8.20	3.30
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8.40	3.45
Ar. Victoria	12.20	7.00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7 A.M. Lv.....SPOKANE.....Ar. 5:30 P.M.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p. m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m., same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

Lv. Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo....Friday 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street.

BELLINGHAM BAY S. & T. CO'Y., Victoria-Whatcom Route.

Str. ISLAND BELLE

Leaves Whatcom on Wednesdays, calling at Roche Harbor, Friday Harbor, West Sound and East Sound, connecting at Sidney with the V. & S. R. R. afternoon train for Victoria.

Retruning leaves Sidney on Thursdays, calling at way ports and making close connections with the Great Northern and C. P. R. trains, north and south, and with steamboats for up-sound.

For freight and passenger rates apply to

JOS. KILDALL, General Manager, Whatcom.
or to
T. W. PATERSON, General Manager V. & S. R. R., Victoria.
nov23-tf

TO ALL POINTS ON PUGET SOUND

SS. "ROSALIE"

Leaves Victoria Daily at 8:30 p.m. except Saturdays.

Arriving at Victoria Daily except Sundays at 5 p.m.

Leaves Seattle at 10 a.m. Daily except Sundays.

For tickets and information call on

J. K DEVLIN, Agent,
75 Government Street.

From London for Victoria Direct.

A first class sailing vessel will be dispatched from London for this port during the month of February. Cargo may be engaged, at favorable rates on application to

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.

TRANSPORTATION.

Begin '96 Well

by remembering that the Best line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago is "The North-Western Line." Three first class trains leave Minneapolis and St. Paul daily, as follows:

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 a.m. 5:45 p.m. 7:30 p.m.
" St. Paul 8:10 a.m. 6:25 p.m. 8:10 p.m.
Arrive Milwaukee 8:00 p.m. - - 7:50 a.m.
" Chicago 9:45 p.m. 8:00 a.m. 9:30 a.m.

Your Home Agent will sell you tickets by this first class line For further information and Illustrated Folder, Free, please address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

F. W. PARKER,
Puget Sound Agent,
SEATTLE.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom st., San Francisco.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The splendid, new 3,000 tons steel screw steamer Alameda, Thursday, Jan. 9th at 2 p.m. or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

FOR HONOLULU ONLY.

S. S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Tuesday Jan. 21st 1896, at 10 a.m.

For passage apply to 114 Montgomery street. For freight apply to 327 Market St.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.
R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, Victoria.

GREAT NORTHERN

Shortest and Quickest Line

..TO..

KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

St. Paul, Minneapolis,
Duluth, Chicago,
New York, Boston,
And all U. S. Points,

Toronto, Hamilton,
Montreal, Quebec,
And All Eastern Canadian Points.

Daylight run over the Cascade and Rocky Mountains—the grandest scenery in America. Superb Buffet and elegant dining, Palace sleeping and cosy tourist cars. A delightful ride free from heat and dust in seasons.

For tickets, etc., see

J. H. ROGERS, Gen. Agent,
75 Government Street.

A. F. BURLEIGH, RECEIVER.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED 18 knots			Victoria Route. S.S. "City of Kingston."			TONNAGE 1147
9 00 am	Lv	M 1	*Victoria	110	Ar	4 15 am
11 45 am	Lv	28	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	12 30 am
3 00 pm	Lv	82	Seattle	28	Lv	9 45 pm
4 45 pm	Ar	116	**Tacoma	80	Lv	7 30 pm

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

*Daily except Monday.
**Daily except Sunday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight & Passenger Agt., Victoria, B. C.
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 225 Morrison St. Portland, Ore.

PACIFC COAST S.S. CO'Y

Dispatch a Steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

UMATILLA - - - - - JAN. 8

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A Change Of Government!

As with an old Piano when it becomes tin-potic and jars on your ears, and the expense of keeping it in tune become unbearable, make a change and it must be an improvement. We have the finest line of PIANOS and ORGANS in B. C. At....

T. W. FLETCHER'S,

88 Government Street, Victoria.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

WHEN IN NEED OF

Job Printing,
Paper Ruling,
Edition and Blank
Book Work,

DROP ME A CARD.

My estimates will convince you that in these lines my prices are the lowest in the city.

PHIL. R. SMITH,

Printer, Bookbinder and Manufacturing Stationer, 32 Langley Street.

ELECTION CARDS.

The Mayoralty.

To the Electors of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Having been called on by a delegation of business men, together with the solicitation of a large number of ratepayers asking me to become a candidate for mayor at the forthcoming election, I willingly comply with their wishes, and, if elected to that honorable position, will to the best of my ability pay strict attention to the duties of the office.

Trusting to you, ladies and gentlemen, for your vote and influence,

I am, yours most respectfully.

A. J. McLELLAN.

To the Electors of Victoria:

The Mayoralty

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Having been solicited by many Ratepayers to again offer myself for re-election at the next annual election for Mayor, I have much pleasure in acceding to their request, and beg to announce myself as a candidate for the ensuing year.

I am, Your Obedient Servant,

de21-td JOHN TEAGUE.

The Mayoralty.

Having been requested by a large number of Electors of the City of Victoria to offer myself as a candidate for the Mayoralty, I beg to submit myself to your suffrages.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Victoria, B.C., December, 1895. d30

JUST ISSUED.

BROWNLEE & BRADY'S HANDBOOK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING LAWS FOR MINERS, PROSPECTORS AND INVESTORS.

GIVES FULL INFORMATION ABOUT ACQUIRING MINERAL CLAIMS (OTHER THAN COAL) IN B. C. PRICE 25 Cts., FROM J. H. BROWNLEE, BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, VICTORIA, B. C.

WHOLE MEAL BREAD

LIGHT AND NUTRITIOUS—EASILY DIGESTED—PURE AND WHOLESOME. 5 cents a loaf. On sale at

M R SMITH & CO.,

BAKER, FORT STREET.

Try it once and you will want it again.

ROYAL CITY'S WORD

Of Congratulation and Good Cheer to Liberals in the Victoria Fight.

A Crushing Blow Should be Administered Corruption and Coercion.

New Westminster, Jan. 3.—The following are extracts from an editorial article in Friday's Columbian on the Victoria election:

The Victoria Liberals are entitled to admiration for their pluck and courage in entering into the contest against considerable odds, and chiefly for the energy and spirit with which they are carrying it on. If there is anything in the adage that fortune favors the brave, they have certainly earned success by their dauntless throwing down of the gauntlet and their vigorous prosecution of the fight.

The spirit displayed in both bespeaks a confidence by the Liberals of their strength in Victoria that augurs well for the outcome. Of course, that district, like most others in the province, has been a stronghold of Conservatism—or perhaps ministerialism would be a better term—and the unwonted bait of a controllership will, doubtless, be a considerable factor on the government candidate's side; but Victoria, like other portions of the province, has been cultivating and manifesting a laudable spirit of independence in Dominion politics for the last year or two, and that fact, coupled with the terribly shaken prestige of the government in the eastern bye-elections, and the hard knocks the Liberals are giving in the Victoria campaign, may, probably, completely upset Conservative calculations as to the result.

One good effect the spirited campaign of the Victoria Liberals has had already has been to force the gallant Col. Prior to publicly acknowledge what his position is on the Manitoba school question. Of course the fact of his being willing to step into Clarke Wallace's spurned and cast off shoes shows, generally speaking, where he (the gallant Colonel) must stand on the question. But, forced to the wall, with straight questioning, at a rousing public meeting the other night, he was forced to make this humiliating and discreditable confession, which showed him, on his own appraisement, to be a mere government tool, without convictions or a will of his own, apart from the government. Here is the confession: "Whatever measure the Bowell government think it proper to bring down, I am going to support." Such an acknowledgment as that ought, in spite of all his advantages in this bye-election, to seal Col. Prior's doom if the majority of the electors are not altogether wanting in that decent self respect, politically, and manly independence, which Col. Prior, by that confession, showed himself to be utterly devoid of. The eyes of the whole Dominion are on the Victoria electorate at this crisis, and the result of the polling in Victoria district, on Monday next, will, we believe be considered, throughout the Dominion, as more significant than the result of any one of the bye-elections that have been yet held, deeply significant as they have all been of the waning and now shattered prestige of the government. There is very good reason why the electors of Victoria should administer another crushing blow to the crumbling and rotten concern; and we believe that, in spite of everything in the bribes, inducements and deterrents to the contrary, they will do it. They will honor the province if they do.

TELLURIUM.

A practical fact worth knowing, that any miner or prospector who has a blowpipe, alcohol lamp and a few drops of sulphuric acid can in a few minutes determined whether tellurium is present in ores, all that is necessary being to break off a small piece of the ore, place it in a porcelain dish, previously warmed so as to avoid breaking, apply the blowpipe until the ore is at an oxidizing heat, then put one or two drops of the sulphuric acid on the porcelain dish and allow to mix with the ore—the reaction will immediately folow, if tellurium be present, by beautiful carmine and purple colors. The metal fuses at about 500 degrees C., and is distilled at a very high temperature. Its vapor is golden yellow and has a very brilliant absorption spectrum, while the electrical conductivity, like that of solenium, is largely influenced by the temperature previous to heat, increasing after exposure to light, though not to the same extent as does solenium. Tellurium burns when heated in the air, with a blue flame, evolving white vapor of tellurium dioxide. It is insoluable in water and carbon disulphide, but dissolves in cold fuming sulphuric acid, imparting to the solution a most pleasant carmine color which amost immediately passes into a purple. The compact form is a silver white, resplendent metal of markedly crystiline structure.

Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver. *

A bull moose weighing fully 900 lbs. was shipped through Lewiston, Me., one day last week. It was the largest moose seen in that town this year. Its head was exactly three feet long, and the spread of its antlers forty-three inches. It was shot near Sherman, Me.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

—Lamps from the little "Nellie Bly" to superb "Piano and Banquet Lamps," at Weiler Bros. *

—Christy bread knives at Fox's *

DOESN'T LOOK LIKE WAR.

A Million and a Half of English Money Invested in Mines.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Charles E. Tracey announces the sale of a ring of nine Leadville mines to an English syndicate for $1,500,000. Mr. Tracey was one of the law partners of President Cleveland when the latter was a private citizen in New York. This trade is considered a clear indication that the financial men in London are not expecting war between the British empire and America. All the mines were fully investigated by experts from London before the transaction was closed. The purchaser is the Elkhorn Mining Company of London.

EXHIBITION OF 1896.

Berlin Expects to Have a Great Attraction this Year.

Progress has been made lately in the preparatory work for the Berlin Industrial Exposition of 1896. The entire exposition grounds, including all parts devoted to entertainment, as well as the great halls of the main building will be radiant with light until a late hour at night, and a uniform rate of admission of 50 pfennig will be charged; only on one day of the week an admittance fee of one mark will be charged up to five o'clock in the afternoon. The favorable weather prevailing this fall has enabled the builders to bring nearly all the buildings under roof before the cold season set in, so that the part of the work which will not be impeded by the cold weather will be finished in the coming months. This ensures the completion of the structures at an early date, and the fact that the exposition will be quite ready on the opening day, the 1st of May next.

The fisheries exhibit, which will comprise all Germany, will contain displays of everything appertaining to the fish industry, from the breeding and catching of the denizens of the deep to their preparation as food, and will devote itself to the object of promoting the consumption of fish food by the people to a more extended degree than has been the case heretofore. And not only this exhibit, but all the other main exhibits will be on a grand scale, as care will be taken to display not only the finished products, but to show the process of manufacture, so that the beholder can watch the articles as they grow from the raw material until they are ready for use.

The colonial exposition, which is under the especial patronage of the imperial authorities, and is supported by all Germans who have done good service in the exploration of Africa, is devoted to the purpose of increasing the enthusiasm for colonial enterprises in Germany. The exhibition, as it is planned, will not only display all that the fauna and flora of the German colonies possess that is worth seeing, but it is the intention to bring natives of different parts of Africa to Berlin, and show them in their household occupations, not in the form of a mere idle entertaining spectacle, but to demonstrate their adaptability for culture and civilization.

In the chemical department popular scientific lectures will be arranged, and attention will be developed in a separate pavilion to the struggle between electrical light and the incandescent gas burners, so that the visitors can get the true "inwardness" of the mysterious workers in some of the greatest industries of the day, who try to cover their manufactures by innumerable patents.

In the clothing exhibit, the history of fashions will be elucidated in a museum of costumes, in which the visitors can study on hundreds of artistic figures how our ancestors used to dress on all possible occasions.

The horticultural exhibition, preparations for which had to be made on an area of about ten acres, a year ago, in order to be enabled to make a creditable display, will, doubtless, demonstrate that the gardeners of Berlin keep even pace with their townsmen devoted to other pursuits, and to their colleagues in other countries.

KEELER'S LAST RIDE.

Looked Like a Demigod, But Seven Shots Laid Him Low.

Bill Keeler, the first man in Arizona who ever robbed a stage coach alone, never had an assistant in any of his robberies, says Denver Field and Farm, and, so far as known, never made a confident of any but one man, and this man finally betrayed him to the posse of law officers by whom he was killed. The general population in Arizona at that time was crazy with money-making in the Tombstone gold fields, and many a man made thousands of dollars from a few hundreds in a month. That is why Bill Keeler was not hunted day and night when the first of his robberies took place. But the Sheriff of Tucson finally resolved to kill or get Keeler at all hazards. The robbing of stages had become too common, and a reward of $5,000 was subscribed for Bill's capture, dead or alive.

A few month's later a clew to the fellow's hiding-place was given by the imprint in the dust of a peculiar shoe that his horse wore at the time of a new stage robbery. The Yuma Indian trailers, the most famous of their class in the world, were called upon. They can follow for miles a fairly good trail of a man while riding at break-neck speed through the brush and over desert wastes. A Yuma Indian went to work to trail Keeler. In two days he tracked the bandit right in to Benson, and to a Mexican sheepherder's adobe house. It was known that Bill Keeler and the Mexican were formerly chums, and later it developed that Bill Keeler had $16,000 hidden at the house.

Then the sheriff made up his mind that Bill had an accomplice, and that he made his headquarters at the Mexican's. Suspicion fell upon a Sonora Mexican named Vejar as the Mexican's associate. Vejar was inveigled to a hamlet a few miles away and handcuffed and hung to a meat hook for hours until he agreed to help get Keeler. He stipulated, however, that the highwayman was to be shot dead, because he said, Keeler would not rest until he had killed anyone who had bertayed him. Vejar said that, while he had fed and watched for Keeler in secret he had never been allowed to go on any stage-robbing expedition.

The sheriff and his posse were piloted the next morning nearly nine miles into a heavy chapparral in a canyon. Vejar said that he had always gone to a certain tree there when he had food or news for Keeler, and had watched until the bandit came riding up, pistol or rifle in hand, so as to be prepared for any pursuers. The sheriff and his men concealed themselves behind brush and trees for several hours. Finally Keeler came riding up with a revolver flashing in his hand and a Winchester across the pommel of his saddle. As Keeler came through the trees that morning, said the Sheriff long after, "he was the finest looking man I have ever seen a-horseback. He seemed for all the world like one of those ancient gods on a horse."

But the sheriff did not let the picture that Keeler made get the best of him. In a second he called "fire!" and seven rifles sent lead through the highwayman's chest. Keeler never spoke, but threw up his hands and pistol and dropped back on his horse dead. The body of Keeler was taken back to Benson and was braced up against a mud house while a photograph was taken of it. The pictures were in great demand all over the territory for a year or so. They are still to be seen in many a miner's cabin or ranchman's home, and a more fierce tiger-like expression is seldom seen than that of Bill Keeler's face in death.

SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMONDS.

The London Financial News says: If the Reuter's telegram from the Cape should prove to be a correct forecast of the De Beers dividend, the shareholders will have every reason to be pleased with so satisfactory a rsult. For som time the great mine has paid dividends of 25 per cent, but such a spring up as 35 per cent. (or 17s 6d per share for the half year) is almost even more than the most sanguine looked for. Everyone knows that the trade in diamonds has ben very brisk lately, and that the De Beers company has sold its output at improved rates. Whether the demand will continue, now that the mining boom will come to an end and compelled a good many people to sell their diamonds is a doubtful point. It will not surprise us to learn that the drouth has affected the work and caused some falling off in the production. Still the shares are always likely to be bought on any material fall; as long as general trade conditions are favorable.

A horse which General John Morgan rode in his famous raid in 1862, died near Versailles, Ky., a few days ago. Morgan rode the horse into Versailles and left it there, taking in its place a fine mare. The horse was when it died more than thirty-seven years of age.

12 oz. Cans 25c.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER

Diplomas Awarded 1893

Best in the World.

trust him

You want Scott's Emulsion. If you ask your druggist for it *and get it*—you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect — play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. *You can't trust that man.* Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont. 50c. and $1.00

Your Attention

Is directed to the fact that we have received some new goods specially adapted to keep the feet dry in wet or slushy weather. They are a perfect boon to those who want a really good boot.

ONLY ADDRESS

The Old Country Boot Store,

91 Johnson Street.

JOHN MESTON

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

EDITORS, CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS TESTIFY.

Men and Women in all Walks of Life Tell of the Remarkable Cures Wrought by South American Nervine Tonic.

SIX DOSES WILL CONVINCE THE MOST INCREDULOUS.

EDITOR COLWELL, OF PARIS, ONT., REVIEW.

Newspaper editors are almost as sceptical as the average physician on the subject of new remedies for sick people. Nothing short of a series of most remarkable and well authenticated cures will incline either an editor or a doctor to seriously consider the merits honestly claimed for a medicine.

Hundreds of testimonials of wonderful recoveries wrought with the Great South American Nervine Tonic were received from men and women all over the country before physicians began to prescribe this great remedy in chronic cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, nervous prostration, sick headache, and as a tonic for building up systems sapped of vitality through protracted spells of sickness.

During his experience of nearly a quarter of a century as a newspaper publisher in Paris, Ont., Editor Colwell, of The Paris Review, has published hundreds of columns of paid medicine advertisements, and, no doubt, printed many a gracefully-worded puff for his patrons as a matter of business, but in only a single instance, and that one warranted by his own personal experience, has he given a testimonial over his own signature. No other remedy ever offered the public has proved such a marvellous revelation to the most sceptical as the South American Nervine Tonic. It has never failed in its purpose, and it has cured when doctors and other medicines were tried in vain.

"I was prostrated with a particularly severe attack of 'La Grippe,'" says Mr. Colwell, "and could find no relief from the intense pains and distress of the malady. I suffered day and night. The doctors did not help me, and I tried a number of medicines, but without relief. About this time I was advised to try the South American Nervine Tonic. Its effects were instantaneous. The first dose I took relieved me. I improved rapidly and grew stronger every day. Your Nervine Tonic cured me in a single week."

The South American Nervine Tonic rebuilds the life forces by its direct action on the nerves and the nerve centres, and it is this notable feature which distinguishes it from every other remedy in existence. The most eminent medical authorities now concede that fully two-thirds of all the physical ailments of humanity arise from exhaustion of the nerve forces. The South American Nervine Tonic acting direct upon the nerve centres and nerve tissues instantaneously supplies them with the true nourishment required, and that is why its invigorating effects upon the whole system are always felt immediately. For all nervous diseases, for general debility arising from enfeebled vitality, and for stomach troubles of every variety no other remedy can possibly take its place.

FOR SALE BY

Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Victoria Wire Works

All kinds of Fancy Wire Work, Flower Stands from $1 up. Hanging Baskets, 25 cents and upwards. Fire Guards made to order. Lamp Shades all sizes. Parrot Cages Floral and Cemetery Designs. Plumbing and Tinning. All orders promptly attended to.

MARKET & MARTIN,

71 1-2 Fort Street.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES

Can be Obtained from your Chemist

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

Don't forget, these Remedies have been

PUBLICLY TESTED

and proved to be superior to any other

Sold by all Chemists and direct from Langley & Co.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CUBAN PATRIOTS

Nearing the End of Their Long Fight for Freedom—Havana in Arms.

People Are Flocking to the Insurgents, Who Are Pressing the Spanish.

tions are misleading the end of the Cuban insurrection is to hand, and the result, it would seem, must be in favor of the insurgents, whose armies, under Maximo Gomez, Antonio Maceo and Quintin Baldera, are nearing this city from three different directions. This fact, so frequently denied in official circles in the past two weeks, is now generally admitted, although all sorts of lame explanations of the triumphant advance of the Cubans are put forth in the hope of quieting public excitement. The advance bodies of the Cubans were at Tapaste, eighteen miles from Guaynabacó, practically a suburb of this city, last night, and it is said that Cuban scouts have been sighted to-day from the lines defending Havana. Step by step General Campos has been driven back before the advance of the victorious army, until here preparations are being completed on both sides for a final and decisive struggle. General Baldera and his column camped last night at San Jose de Las Lakas, a short distance from Tapaste, and his forces are said to be on the Guanaco, to take up a position assigned them for the siege of Havana.

Another report has it that Baldera will try to pass Mount Bejuca to Rincon, and from there to Santiago de Las Vegas, to cut the railroads leading into Havana. It is claimed that Baldera will camp this evening at Vento farm, within rifle shot of the outposts of the Spaniards. The main body of the second insurgent column, under General Gomez, was reported this morning to be at Duran, moving in the direction of Gira Melana, at the bend of the railroad leading from the province of Pinar del Rio into Havana. Other portions of Gomez's column, now said to number 8000 men, were sighted to-day at Guivacan and San Felippe, only slightly to the eastward and northward of Gira Melana. The third insurgent column, under General Maceo, was announced this morning to have passed Geiba Mocha, and should now be in the vicinity of San Antonio Vegas, or between there and Nazareno. Providence Nombre des Dias, Juliar la Gia, Mercedita and other plantations in the Guines district, through which the insurgents have just passed, have been completely wiped out by fire. The utmost consternation prevails in government circles. The military authorities seem to have fallen into a complete state of helplessness. The government officials are blaming the different Spanish generals for the condition of affairs, utterly regardless of the fact that it was Campos' plan of campaign—the wild scattering of his forces all over the island—which is mainly to blame for the crisis. Incapacity has been supplemented by sickness and treachery of Spanish soldiers, who, in spite of all denials, have deserted in considerable numbers. Stories are afloat here of a wholesale republican propaganda at work among the soldiers from Spain, which, it is claimed, will yet bear fruit.

New York, Jan. 4.—A special to the Herald from Key West says:

Startling advices have been received from the city of Havana to the effect that the whole of the province of Havana is up in arms against the government. While no details are given of actual engagements, the report says that the government troops are falling back everywhere in the disaffected western region before the triumphal rebel army. To allay as much as possible the panic excited by this condition of affairs, the chief officials in the capital are sending out in every direction false dispatches about the situation. That these attempts at stifling facts are far from successful is shown by the wide currency which has been given to the rumor that the general crisis in the revolution has arrived and that, far from holding the insurrectionists in check, the Spanish military authorities have been outgeneralled, have allowed their foes to turn the flank of the main portion of their forces, and have thus found themselves in a military dilemma of the most humiliating as well as serious character. Not only are highly imaginative reports of Spanish victories descemminated, the Havanna advices state, but the vigilance of the censor has been redoubled and letters, as well as telegrams and cable messages are subjected to rigid examination that the news furnished by the authorities at the palace may not be alarmingly contradicted by the reiteration of actual facts relating to the crisis.

Another report received is that a conspiracy to destroy the government buildings in Havana by dynamite has been disclosed and the plot and conspirators frustrated.

Havana, Jan. 6.—Havana has spent a day of nervousness and anxiety, and has been in hourly apprehension of an attack by the insurgent army, or a part of it. Yesterday the bands commanded by Nunez and Bermudez were seen at Maragua, a village not more than 12 miles from Havana.

—We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

OFF FOR ASHANTEE.

The Start from England of the Men who Are to Punish the King.

English papers contain accounts of the departure of the British troops for Ashantee. One detachment left Liverpool on the African Royal Mail Company's steamship Loando. The first party consisted of 53 men, made up as follows: One warant officer and 18 men of the Army Service Corps; 8 non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers; 12 non-commissioned officers and men of the Medical Staff Corps; 3 of the Ordnance Store Corps; and 11 artillerymen from Shoeburyness. The men from Shoeburyness had been engaged in training with the Maxim guns, which deadly machines will, undoubtedly, play an important part in the campaign, should fighting be resorted to. The Aldershot contingent included several butchers, bakers, etc., or men known as "workers." A second portion of the men who travelled from Plymouth and Devonport numbered 45—officers and 43 men—those from Plymouth consisted of a detachment of the Sierra Leone Artillery. The scene on the stage between seven and half past, was certainly very interesting. Notwithstanding the miserable state of the weather—rain falling heavily and a thick mist hanging over the Mersey—a number of people came to witness the departure. The stores included a number of special water filters, and a quantity of medical appliances. All the soldiers were fully accoutred in their outfit, kharki suits, helmets of various colors, while they carried carbines and water bottles. The men appeared in excellent spirits, and, previous to the tender departing, they conversed in a most jocular manner with their friends on the stage. As the tender passed at about 7:30, cheers were raised by those on the stage, the troops in return, waving their helmets and wishing all a "Very Happy New Year." This was responded to by those on the shore with wishes for "A Merry Christmas." The tender America proceeded up the river to the Loanda, which was lying well up in the Sloyne. The parties were successfully formed into line, and marched on the African liner, which had been especially and elegantly fitted up for their convenience, whilst both prison and hospital had been provided. The men were unanimous in their praise of their apartments, several remarking that the arrangements were superior to those of a troopship. At about nine o'clock the bugle sounded for service, and the men quickly disappeared below to their quarters. Here they were formed into a squad and the Rev. J. O. Choop, West Derby parish church, and acting chaplain in the Prince of Wales (West York) Regiment, held a short service, which was very brief but impressive. Opening with the "Lord's Prayer," in which all the men joined, the reverend gentleman read a portion of the Scripture and then delivered a very short address. He pointed out that their mission was to uphold the honor and integrity of their dear native land, and urged them, whilst serving their country and Queen, to be also soldiers of Christ. When the men assembled on deck, after service, the anchor of the Loanda was lifted, and at the same time the band of the school ship Clarence played "Auld Lang Syne." The boys manned the yards and cheered lustily, in response to which the soldiers, with waving hats, raised three hearty cheers, which were renewed as the band struck up "God Save the Quen." The Loanda was slowly gliding down the river, and as she passed the naval ships Indefatigable, Akbar, and Conway, the boys on each mounted the rigging, and cheer after cheer was exchanged by the boys and soldiers, the latter of whom seemed highly pleased with the friendly greetings.

Prince Henry of Battenberg went out on Elder, Dempster & Co.'s steamer Bakana, on which a special cabin was fitted up for his accommodation. The Bakana is timed to reach Cape Coast Castle by December 27, but it is intended to accelerate the passage by two days so as to arrive by Chistmas day.

The Duke of Connaught inspected, at Aldershot, the special service corps for Ashantee. The parade was at half past nine, and the different detachments included one officer, and 25 men each from the 2nd Grenadier Ghards, the 1st Scots Guards, the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, the 2nd Devonshire Regiment, the 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry, the 3rd King's Royal Rifles, the 1st Yorkshire Light Infantry, the 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, and the 1st Leicester Regiment, marched on the inspection ground, on Queen's Parade, attired in the uniform of their own battalions, but wearing foreign service helmets and gaiters. They looked in splendid health and condition, and seemed fit to endure almost any amount of hardship. Colonel the Hon. F. Stopford was in command of the men, and was accompanied by Maj Barter and Capt. Hamilton, the adjutant.

MEXICO'S CENSUS.

The Mexican Financier says: "Although not all the census returns have come in from the remote parts of the republic, the department of statistics has tabulated those already at hand, with the result that the 14,000,000 inhabitant mark has been passed. So far the census shows the following interesting items: The republic has 196 cities, 496 villages, 5,213 towns, 8,872 haciendas, 26,607 ranches, 2,460 small ranches and 902 hamlets. The states which have most cities are Jalisco 16, San Luis Potosi 16, Guerrero 15, Puebla 14 and Zacatecas. The state which has the least number of cities is Colima, having only the capital. Chiapas has the largest number of haciendas, numbering 1,393; Yucatan comes next with 1,214, Tabasco 753, Sonora 654, Guanajuato more than 400, and then follow the states of Mexico, Puebla and Sinaloa."

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

—Insist upon your grocer giving you O.Eil & Morris' Jams.

RHODES RESIGNS.

Cape Colony's Premier Out of Office in Consequence of the Trouble.

Particulars of the Struggle Between Dr. Jameson's Force and the Boers.

The Uitlanders Preparing to Fight in Defence of Johannesburg.

Capetown, Jan. 6.—It is learned that after Wednesday's fight Dr. Jameson's column, originally about 700 men, moved southwards fighting hard all the way throughout the night, and eventually reached Vladvontein, six miles from Johannesburg, on Thursday morning, when the column was completely surrounded by 4,800 Boers. In spite of this Jameson's followers fought stubbornly until noon, when all their cartridges were exhausted. In addition to this they had not tasted food for 24 hours and were worn out; but the white flag was not hoisted by Jameson's orders. It is known that Jameson expected 2000 Uitlanders to join him at Kruegersdorp. The Dutch press is jubilant at this lowering of the British prestige, and advocates the incorporation of "Rhodezia" with the Transvaal.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—Emperor William to-day received from W. G. Lyds, secretary of state for the Transvaal:

Cape Town, Jan 6.—The news that Hon. Cecil Rhodes, premier of Cape Colony, has resigned is confirmed. It is not known whether his resignation has been accepted by the governor, Sir Hercules Robinson.

London, Jan. 6.—On the stock exchange to-day the tendency of Kaffir securities was to go up. Charters, however, were the exception.

London, Jan. 6.—Delayed dispatches from Johannesburg arriving to-day show that Thursday last there was intense excitement there. People were hurrying into town from the outlying country. The central committee men constituted themselves a provisional government for the town, and announced that ample provision would be made to defend it against any body of Boers. The provisional government was established in the consolidated gold fields building, and three maxim guns placed in advantageous positions about it. The new government then sent an ultimatum to the government of President Kruger, who proposed a conference at Pretoria on the following day, Wednesday. The committee hesitated to go to Pretoria without a safe conduct. Dr. Jameson at that time was hourly expected at Johannesburg. Crowds surrounded the consolidated gold fields building and the work of recruiting was in full swing. Numerous people left the town during the night, in bands of fifty each. Later the committee sent the following communication to Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony: "We have absolute information that a large body of Boers has been commanded immediately to attack Johannesburg and shoot on sight all who have been concerned in the agitation. Affairs are so critical that we ask you to intervene to protect the lives of Citizens, who have long agitated legally for their rights."

The governor of Natal, Sir Walter Francis Healy Hutchison, telegraphs upon Boer authority that 130 of Jameson's followers were killed and 37 wounded. On the Boer's side, it is added three were killed and 5 wounded.

Cape Town, Jan 6.—Hon. Sir George Gordon Sprigg, treasurer of Cape Colony, succeeds Cecil Rhodes as premier.

London, Jan. 6.—The statement cabled to the United Staes by a news agency that Dr. Jameson has been released from custody at Pretoria is officially stated to be without foundation. All sorts of rumors are in circulation, due to the delay in receiving accurate news from Cape Colony. It is reported the British government is hurrying troops from India to Cape Town, but there would seem to be no necessity for such a step, as the concentration of military forces from the other British-African colonies could be quickly made there if necessary.

Dr. H. F. Merrill.

No Other Medicine

SO THOROUGH AS

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Statement of a Well Known Doctor

"No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. H. F. MERRILL, Augusta, Me.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills for liver and bowels.

(Jordan's Mine). Apply Munn, Holland & Co, or Rock Bay Wharf. Price, $6 per ton, delivered.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Miss Claude, F Victor Austin, G F French, G Hately, J Hay, Mrs Karter.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—B M Giroux, Mr Cawthorn, G T Walsh, Miss Irving, F J Dawley, N Dugman, A Phillips, A Dodson, Miss Buckley, Miss Francis, Collin Yarro, H Morden, J Eddington, J Hamilton, Mrs Biggurst, Yee Lang, Mrs Prosby, Mrs McWade, Mrs Ardeck, H Buckman, J Ridyard, G Mitchell, Mr Ker, D M Gregory, Miss Clayton and sister, Jno Libro, A Morton, G Boiser.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Fell & Co, Hudson Bay Co, Cunningham & Co Union, Brunette Sawmill Co.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—W R Megaw, McMillan & Hamilton, J H Todd & Son, Hartman & Co, A McGregor & Son, R P Rithet & Co, J H Todd & Son, Hudson Bay Co, S Leiser, M FR Smith, J MLachlan, E A Morris.

PERSONAL.

Capt. E. Gray Hutton, late of H. M. S. Amphion on this station, has been placed on the retired list.

Miss Annie Buckley, with the Joe Cawthorn Company, which appears at the theatre this evening, is the daughter of E. J. Buckley, an old time Victorian.

NOVEL LOVE ROMANCE.

Began With a Stupid Man Who Damaged a Woman's Nose.

Here's a curious story of love and courtship, says the Athens, Ga., News: About two weeks ago a young man of this city, while in Savannah, got into a street car with a heavy umbrella under his arm. Like a great many other careless people he held it in a dangerous angle, with the point sticking out behind him, and ere long the car gave a lurch and a lady just behind him emitted an ear-splitting scream. Everybody jumped and looked, and to his horror the young man found that the point of the umbrella had come in contact with the nose of the young lady seated behind him. Of course he apologized, or tried to, but it was like apologizing for murder over the body of his victim, for the lady's nose was bleeding and she was almost in convulsions with pain.

The car was stopped at the next corner, where there happened to be a drugstore, and the young man aided and abetted by two elderly ladies, who at once took a lively interest in the case, helped the young lady off and into the store and posted off after a doctor. One was found and the unlucky nose was soon put in working order, and the owner, attended by the married ladies, was sent home in a carriage.

The young man took her address and hunted up a mutual acquaintance, with whom he called the next day to see how the nose was getting along. The nose did well, so did the young man, for by the time the nose was out of danger he had got in the habit of calling, so that it became natural for him to step around in the evening. So in the course of time they were married and she is the only lady in the United States whose courtship began by a punch in the nose from her future husband.

BIRTH.

CHURCH—At 141 Cadboro Bay Road the wife of J. E. Church of a daughter.

Bargains in Boy's Overcoats

We have received direct from Scotland about one hundred Boys' and Youths' Tweed Overcoats, just the thing for this weather.

As these goods were a little late in arriving, we have marked them at prices to clear.

If your boy wants an Overcoat bring him down to us. We will make the price fit your purse, as the coats have to be sold.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,

35 & 37 Johnson Street.

Our

Great Clearing SALE

Will continue right along until our entire stock is disposed of.

★

The Chance of a Lifetime!

Davidson Bros.,

The Jewellers,

Five Sisters' Block, 59 Government St.

MEN'S SUITS

REDUCED FROM

$8.50 to $6.50
11.50 to 9.00
14,00 to 10.00
16.50 to 12.50
17.00 to 13.00
20.00 to 15.00

FOR CASH.

S. REID,

122 Government St.

Notice.

Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Birdcage Walk is closed to Public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

TABLE DELICACIES

Chelsea Table Jelly,
Christie's Short Bread,
'Frisco Saloon Pilot Bread.

If you want something nice for breakfast try

Quaker Oats.

For Sale by

R. H. JAMESON, 33 Fort Street.

Appropriate Xmas Gifts

JUST ARRIVED:

Kid Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas,
Furs, Capes
Feather Ruffs,
and Waterproofs.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE,

John Partridge, Prop.

EXTRA **Victoria Daily Times.** EXTRA

VOL. 22. VICTORIA, B. C. MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1896. No. 110

THE SHIPWRECKED TORY GOVERNMENT

Gone Completely in Two on the Rocks of Selfish Aims and Dissensions.

Ontario Cabinet Ministers Out in a Body Against Manitoba's Coercion.

Col. Prior's Seat, if He Ever Had Any, is Gone Down With Premier Bowell.

He Could Not Reach Ottawa in Time to Attend the Government's Funeral.

The Eyes of the Whole Dominion Are on Victoria in This Election.

Will She Protect the Principle of Provincial Autonomy and Independence?

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—The Bowell government is a thing of the past. All that is now required is the little ceremonial of Lord Aberdeen to accept Sir Mackenzie's resignation and then send for Laurier.

Last evening the following members sent in their resignations: Haggart, Foster, Montague, Tupper, Ives, Dickey and Wood. They have expressed themselves willing to follow Tupper, senior, but refuse to have anything to do with the present administration. Those who are standing by Bowell are: Costigan, Caron, Ouimet, Daly, Frank Smith and Ferguson. They, with the premier, make seven, so that there are seven on one side and seven on the other, there being one vacancy in the cabinet, one controllership and one solicitor-generalship. Two of these, with Premier Bowell, have no portfolios, Smith and Ferguson, while there are six men with portfolios on the other side and Controller Wood. It will be impossible for Premier Bowell to form an administration with this force against him. Four of the leading provinces of the Dominion have to be dealt with in getting new representatives. Those are: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. No one in Nova Scotia will take the place of Sir C. H. Tupper and Mr. Dickey; in New Brunswick there is not a man to fill Mr. Foster's position. The Eastern Townships of Quebec will not permit any of its representatives to take the portfolio of Mr. Ives. As for Ontario, it has declared already against the coercion of Manitoba.

The great question here to-day, under all these circumstances, is what is British Columbia going to say about it to-morrow?

As Col. Prior is supporting remedial legislation, which has driven Clarke Wallace out of the government, and has since compelled seven of the strongest members of the ministry to retire, ought he to be elected? These men are willing to give up their salaries of $7000 a year, and he is fighting for an under-secretary's job at $5000 a year. Those electors, who might have had sympathy for him to give him this position, will have no longer any hesitation in fighting against him, since the administration which offered it to him is no longer in existence.

Before 24 hours are over Premier Bowell will have no more influence with the government than a common senator. Col. Prior was never sworn in to his controllership, and he has no claim upon the office. He never took the oath of privy councillor, and until such time as he has done so, he has no more right to it than if he were never named for it. All arguments on the constitutional question which have been effectively disposed of by Dr. Bourinot, who holds that it is a gross violation of the constitution to make a controller anything else but an under-secretary, may now be set at rest, as Col. Prior has nothing left him but his military commission, as far as the incoming administration is concerned, but if he were to be a cabinet minister, which he is not, the more reason would it be not to send him here to endeavor to prolong a struggle against Manitoba, when every other province in the Dominion has emphatically declared that provincial rights should be maintained and the prairie province left alone to manage its own educational laws.

Leading statesmen now in Ottawa will not believe that British Columbia would occupy such a unique position in the confederation, in face of the above facts, as to declare in favor of stabbing a sister province. One minister of the crown who is with Bowell, stated this afternoon that he did not think Col. Prior could be elected. If the coercion ministers think so, what do the anti-coercion ministers think? Prior's defeat will assist them. As Dalton McCarthy says, the election in Victoria is no ordinary one, and many believe here that Col. Prior, to save the odium on himself and the disgrace it would be on the city, ought to retire. He could not reach here, even if elected, to attend the funeral of the administration.

There never was so much excitement in this city since the days of the Pacific scandal. The ministers are talking freely, one against the other, now that the end has come. Bowell is coming in for the most abuse.

What the Haggart-Montague party want Bowell to do, is to call in Tupper senior, for premier. Bowell will not consent to this, and if he did it is not likely that Lord Aberdeen would consent, because Tupper has no constituency, and the Governor-General would not be justified in keeping parliament waiting until he got a seat in the house. Haggart and Foster could not form a cabinet against Bowell, so that there is nothing for it but Laurier, who will ask and will get a dissolution. No one else could get a dissolution from Lord Aberdeen but Bowell, and he must fall on the remedial order

Prior has been asking in the past for Victoria to support the government. They should now do so by voting for Templeman, who will be able to get something better for the province from Laurier than a petty job in the shape of a discarded controllership for himself. Had not Laurier opposed coercion, the Bowell government would have passed its remedial bill last session, but in return, the Liberal leader has now seen the wreck of the administration.

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—The Toronto World's extra to-night says that Tupper, Ives, Montague, Haggart, Foster, Dickey and Wood have all resigned. This puts Bowell in the minority. The World also says that Tupper senior has consented to take the premiership, but Bowell still holds out. There is nothing for the party but to go under. Bowell will rather get Aberdeen to send for Laurier. That will no doubt be the result.

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—The Journal, which supports the government, has a two column article headed "Peanut Politics, Etc.," on the crisis. It says that a change of leaders cannot now save the government, and that Tupper senior at the head of the government would be a forlorn hope. It characterizes the cabinet as ridiculous and complains of Bowell's appointing to the position men like Col. Prior, without any national reputation or weight. Following are extracts from it: "It looks as though the Conservative party must be refined now in the fire of opposition. Fighting shoulder to shoulder, without pay or patronage, both leaders and rank and file will have something else to do than to keep stabbing each other under the ribs, and there is likely to develop both a manlier idea of comradeship and a bigger hearted idea of the trust of national government. The oxen have waxed fat, and are trying to kick each other down in order to gorge a bigger share of the good things of office and power." It then proceeds: "In any event the Conservative administration will stand convicted of having included fellow Canadians, who, occupying representative positions of public trust, and pledged by every consideration of patriotism, of public duty and of party loyalty to give each other a generous confidence, have been capable of persisting in mutual distrust and miserable suspicions, culminating in an outbreak which must prove some minister or other to be either scoundrelly or almost insanely foolish. At such a juncture, no Canadian may feel presumptuous if he ventures to express the opinion that peanut politics in this country have come to a head where a break would be a godsend."

The Free Press (Liberal) has an article, headed "Frightful Revelations," on the crisis, which concludes as follows: "The country which was ready to sweep the corruptionists from office, will be spurred on to greater zeal by this outrage."

The Gazette, the Montreal government organ, has a column on the crisis. It says: "Sir Mackenzie Bowell might a few days ago have retired if he believed that his retirement would promote union and harmony in the party, and tend to insure the victory of the party at the polls, for he is too good a party man, and has labored too long and too earnestly in the Conservative cause, to hesitate a moment to sacrifice his personal interests if he believed it was for the party's good; but he will not be forced out of the leadership, and any attempt in that direction will be vigorously resisted by him."

Premier Bowell knows that nothing can now save the party, and that before many days are over Laurier will be called on by Lord Aberdeen.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—Mr. Costigan was telling everybody this afternoon that Col. Prior was likely to be defeated. It is impossible to exaggerate the terrible condition of affairs here.

ROYAL CITY'S WORD

Of Congratulation and Good Cheer to Liberals in the Victoria Fight.

A Crpshing Blow Should be Administered Corruption and Coercion.

New Westminster, Jan. 3—The following are extracts from an editorial article in Friday's Columbian on the Victoria election:

The Victoria Liberals are entitled to admiration for their pluck and courage in entering into the contest against considerable odds, and chiefly for the energy and spirit with which they are carrying it on. If there is anything in the adage that fortune favors the brave, they have certainly earned success by their dauntless throwing down of the gauntlet and their vigorous prosecution of the fight.

The spirit displayed in both bespeaks a confidence by the Liberals of their strength in Victoria that augurs well for the outcome. Of course, that district, like most others in the province, has been a stronghold of Conservatism—or perhaps ministerialism would be a better term—and the unwonted bait of a controllership will, doubtless, be a considerable factor on the government candidate's side; but Victoria, like other portions of the province, has been cultivating and manifesting a laudable spirit of independence in Dominion politics for the last year or two, and that fact, coupled with the terribly shaken prestige of the government in the eastern bye-elections, and the hard knocks the Liberals are giving in the Victoria campaign, may, probably, completely upset Conservative calculations as to the result.

One good effect the spirited campaign of the Victoria Liberals has had already has been to force the gallant Col. Prior to publicly acknowledge what his position is on the Manitoba school question. Of course the fact of his being willing to step into Clarke Wallace's spurned and cast off shoes shows, generally speaking, where he (the gallant Colonel) must stand on the question. But, forced to the wall, with straight questioning, at a rousing public meeting the other night, he was forced to make this humiliating and discreditable confession, which showed him, on his own appraisement, to be a mere government tool, without convictions or a will of his own, apart from the government. Here is the confession: "Whatever measure the Bowell government think it proper to bring down, I am going to support." Such an acknowledgment as that ought, in spite of all his advantages in this bye-election, to seal Col. Prior's doom if the majority of the electors are not altogether wanting in that decent self respect, politically, and manly independence, which Col. Prior, by that confession, showed himself to be utterly devoid of. The eyes of the whole Dominion are on the Victoria electorate at this crisis, and the result of the polling in Victoria district, on Monday next, will, we believe be considered, throughout the Dominion, as more significant than the result of any one of the bye-elections that have been yet held, deeply significant as they have all been of the waning and now shattered prestige of the government. There is very good reason why the electors of Victoria should administer another crushing blow to the crumbling and rotten concern; and we believe that, in spite of everything in the bribes, inducements and deterrents to the contrary, they will do it. They will honor the province if they do.

NEW SEALING REGULATIONS.

Compact Proposed Between America, England, Russia and Japan.

Washington City, Jan. 3.—In the house to-day Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, introduced a bill identical in all practicable respects with that reported from the committee in the last congress authorzing the president to conclude negotiations with Great Britain, Russia and Japan for the appointment of a joint commission, to consist of not more than three members from each nation, to investigate questions affecting the fur seal herds in the North Pacific and Behring sea, and to consider and report what further regulations are necessary for their preservation.

Pending the report of the commission, the president is to conclude a modus vivendi with any or all of the governments named, providing for new regulations or suspending or altering the regulations established by the Paris tribunal, the modus vivendi to expire January 1, 1897. The provisions of the act of April 6, 1894, providing punishment for violations of the articles of award of the tribunal of arbitration, are made applicable to all violations of the modus vivendi. If the latter be not concluded and put into operation for this year's sealing season, the secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president, is authorized to take and kill every fur seal found on the Pribyloff islands, the skins to be sold by him to **best advantage.**

DOESN'T LOOK LIKE WAR.

A Million and a Half of English Money Invested in Mines.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Charles E. Tracey announces the sale of a ring of nine Leadville mines to an English syndicate for $1,500,000. Mr. Tracey was one of the law partners of President Cleveland when the latter was a private citizen in New York. This trade is considered a clear indication that the financial men in London are not expecting war between the British empire and America. All the mines were fully investigated by experts from London before the transaction was closed. The purchaser is the Elkhorn Mining Company of London.

STILL TROUBLE IN TURKEY.

Two Thousand Christians Killed by the Kurds in a Turkish Town.

Constantinople, Jan. 4.—The recent massacre at Orfah is stated to have been a terrible affair. Official dispatches admit that 900 Christians were killed, but, according to a private account, about two thousand Christians were killed. No further details of the massacre, however, have been received. The trouble occurred at Biredjik, an important town on the Euphrates, and is believed to have been committed by Kurds and the Hamidich cavalry. The foreign embassies have received information to the effect that the bloodshed was exceptionally serious.

VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

Not Likely to Prove Very Serious—Quiet Restored Now.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 4.—The Venezuelan authorities have received no information of the reported energetic steps of President Crespo in arresting rebellious suspects, including ex-President Lopez. The last mail from Caracas reported the country peaceful.

Lopez was president of the federal council under President Guzman Blanco, and when the latter resigned Lopez succeeded to the presidency, remaining in office one year. Later he was a supporter of the deposed government at the time Crespo came into power. Lopez was suspected of disloyalty to Crespo, and this led to his publishing, a few months ago, a formal declaraction of allegiance to the present government. It was believed this restored him to full confidence. The arrests, it is said, have no connection with the uprising a few weeks ago. This last revolt ended with the arrest of all concerned, several hundred in number, including some prominent men. They are now in prison in Caracas awaiting trial. While their action was treasonable, it is understood the government will deal leniently with them. All the recent official reports from Venezuela have shown great enthusiasm among the people as a result of the attitude of the United States. This has made President Crespo the hero of the hour and has gone toward overcoming any lingering sentiments of disloyalty among the people.

THAT IS PLAIN ENOUGH

"I WILL VOTE AGAINST ANY COERCIVE MEASURE, WHETHER BROUGHT IN BY MR. LAURIER OR ANY ONE ELSE."—Mr. Templeman at Saturday night's meeting.

"God give us men! A time like this demands
Great hearts; strong minds; true faith and willing hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who have opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
For while the Tories with their thumbworn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Wrangle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps;
Wrong rules the land and waiting Justice sleeps.

American News.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Mary A. Davidson says the mysterious Mrs. Bagden, who, she declares, forced her to act the part of the intermediary in the attempt to extort $10,000 from Rev. Dr. Brown, has been found. She says she gave such a careful description of the woman to her attorney that Mrs. Bagden has been located, and will be produced in court as a witness.

GOING IT BLIND.

Col. Prior at Esquimalt (Colonist report): "Whatever measure the Bowell government think it proper to bring down, I am going to support.

This was in answer to the question: "If you go to Ottawa as Member of Parliament for Victoria, will you support the Bowell Government in enforcing the remedial order, against the wishes of Manitoba?"

—See the prize puzzle in the window at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson St.

Vote Early and Vote for Templeman.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

A. O. U. W. Hall Crowded to the Doors at the Liberal Meeting on Saturday.

Mr. Templeman Again Makes a Plain Statement of His Position.

Mr. Luxton Makes a Bitter Personal Attack on Hon. Joseph Martin.

The Latter Replies to the Embarrassment of the Local Conservatives.

Always anxious to have a full and free discussion of the issues of the campaign, Mr. Templeman, the opposition candidate, and his friends held a meeting at the A. O. U. W. hall on Saturday afternoon. Col. Prior and his friends were invited, and it was expected that as they had no meeting of their own, they would attend and discuss the issues on the same platform as their friends. But Col. Prior, unwilling and afraid to discuss questions with his opponents, did not attend. The only opponents who did show up were Mr. W. F. Luxton of Winnipeg, and Mr. Cuthbert. The later however, after listening to the scathing criticism Mr. Luxton received at the hands of Mr. Martin, satisfied himself with remaining in the rear of the hall and interrupting the speakers. The crowd, which was an immense one, soon got on to him, and he was glad to get through the doors before the meeting closed. The hall was crowded to the doors with an enthusiastic and almost unanimous audience; the few interrupters were soon put to shame. In the audience were a number of ladies, who took a deep interest in the proceedings.

Mr. J. L. Crimp was voted to the chair. He trusted that the large audience present would give the speakers a patient hearing. Mr. Luxton, in response to an invitation from the chairman, came forward and took a seat on the platform.

Mr. Templeman was received with a storm of applause. The gentlemen present cheered and the ladies clapped their hands and waved their handkerchiefs. Mr. Templeman was pleased to see so many ladies present. The meeting had been convened in the afternoon to allow them and the gentlemen who could not come in the evening an opportunity to hear the Liberal speakers, particularly Hon. Mr. Martin, of Winnipeg. He believed this was the most notable election ever held in the city of Victoria, notable because of the unbounded enthusiasm on the opposition side, because of the number of influential Conservatives who had come over in opposition to the government (cheers) and notable because of the favorable manner in which the Liberal speakers were received in the outlying districts, where the Conservatives boasted they would have an overwhelming majority. It was also a notable contest from the fact that the government candidate and his friends were disinclined to listen to the public discussion of the political issues by both parties. (Hear, hear.) Friday evening the main entrance to the theatre was not opened till nearly eight o'clock, and the Prior supporters got in by a side door—the way Col. Prior got into the cabinet if he is in the cabinet. (Great laughter.)

A Voice.—You admit he is in the cabinet.

Mr. Templeman.—I do not believe that by Monday there will be a cabinet for him to get into. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Templeman then dealt with the Manitoba school question. He reiterated the statement that he was unalterably opposed to any legislation which had for its object the forcing of separate schools on a sister province. He would oppose such legislation whether it came from the government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell or from the government of Hon. Mr. Laurier. (Cheers.) Mr. Templeman considered the Manitoba school question the main issue of this contest, but he was opposed to the government on its general policy. The people of Victoria had been kicking vigorously against the Dominion government for its wretched treatment of this province, and he could not believe they would forget this treatment on election day. ("We won't.") At Victoria West he had pointed out the inconsistencies of such protectionists as Mr. Hall, Mr. Earle and Mr. Bullen. Since then Mr. James Angus had written a letter to the press in which he charged the Liberals with inconsistency. But was Mr. Angus consistent? He is a sort of Anglicized Scotsman, who was once a free trader and once a Liberal, but is now in the sugar combine. (Laughter.) His very good friend, the Colonist, a highly protectionist paper, was also consistent. (Laughter.) It encourages home industry by importing from the east its Christmas number in its entirety. (Derisive cheers.) From the information he received from the east to-day he was wondering whether anyone would go to the polls on Monday to vote for Col. Prior, as from appearances there will shortly be no cabinet and no government. Certainly it looked as though Mackenzie Bowell would be unable to lead his government through the session. He then read amid tremendous applause the telegram announcing that Dr. Montague had resigned. The defeats which the government had encountered and such quarrels as these among the members of the cabinet were evidences of the disintegration of the Conservative party. (Cheers.)

Mr. Luxton was now invited to speak, but declined to do so until after Mr Martin had spoken.

Mr. Templeman said he was will to give Mr. Luxton an opportunity to speak now, but could not guarantee him a hearing afterwards.

Hon. Joseph Martin was received with uproarious applause, which lasted several minutes. He heard with surprise from Col. Prior that the people of Victoria could not keep order at joint meetings. This was a libel on the people of Victoria. (Applause.) After refusing to attend the Liberal meetings Col. Prior and his friends had sent Mr. Luxton, who, now that he was there, wanted to make arrangements to suit himself. Mr. Luxton had been brought out from Winnipeg for no other purpose than to make a personal attack upon him (Mr. Martin.)

Mr. Luxton—No sir.

A voice—That is all you did last night.

Mr. Martin—Mr. Luxton charged me with acting improperly. That is not a question for the people of Victoria to deal with; that is a question for the people of Manitoba, who had pronounced upon it time and time again by returning his government to power and electing him as the first Liberal member Winnipeg ever sent to Ottawa. He came here to speak against the coercion of Manitoba, and although he had no objections to a man being brought out to speak against him, he thought Mr. Luxton should stick to the question. Mr. Luxton thought fit to fight against his province while he (Mr. Martin) was fighting for his province. The people of Victoria were told that the only question to consider was the appointment of Col. Prior as controller of inland revenue. If that was the only question he would say to Mr. Templeman, retire and let Col. Prior be elected by acclamation. Had the premier offered Col. Prior a position immediately after the last election, nobody would have thought of opposing him. If the government carry this election it will mean that the pledges of Messrs. Bowell and Foster to force remedial legislation will be carried out. Mr. McPhillips said the government were forced by the judgment of the privy council to re-establish separate schools, while Col. Prior says he does not believe the government will do this. And Mr. McPhillips had further said that if anyone had refused to obey the order 100 years ago he would have been sent to jail as a traitor. How fortunate for Col. Prior that he did not live 100 years ago. (Laughter). Mr. McPhillips would have sent him to jail. (Laughter.)

At this point Mr. Cuthbert commenced his interruptions, but he was soon suppressed by the audience with cries of "oh, sit down."

Continuing, Mr. Martin, reviewed the order of the Dominion government to Manitoba to re-establish separate schools and Manitoba's refusal to do so. The only way the government can be prevented from coercing Manitoba was by the votes of the people. If the people of Victoria vote for coercion, there will be coercion; if they vote against coercion there will be no coercion. Mr. Templeman would vote against any government that attempted to coerce Manitoba. On the other hand Col. Prior would support any measure brought down by the government. After referring at some length to the school question, Mr. Martin pledged himself, should the people of Victoria send Mr. Templeman to Ottawa, to second his requests for British Columbia, if Mr. Templeman would do the same for him. (Loud applause.) The Liberals had made a good choice in selecting Mr. Templeman as their candidate, and the people of Victoria had no cause to be ashamed to vote for him. (Great applause).

Mr. Bodwell was given a rousing reception. He did not go into the school question, but made a stirring speech in support of the position he had taken.

Mr. Luxton was given a hearing and practically repeated the speech he made at the Victoria theatre on Friday evening, it being entirely a personal attack on Mr. Martin.

During Mr. Luxton's speech, Capt. John Irving entered the hall and took his seat on the platform amid uproarious applause.

Hon. Mr. Martin replied to Mr. Luxton, defending himself against the personal attack made upon him. The cheers which were given for him, showed that the audience felt that he had sustained is position.

The meeting closed with cheers for Mr. Templeman.

RAILWAY BUSINESS.

The Great Northern's Complaints Against the Canadian and N. P. Roads.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Trouble has broken out amongst the trans-continental lines over the east-bound steamship business, and the chances are there will be serious trouble before the matter is adjusted. The Great Northern complained to the chairman that the C. P. R. is having excessive commissions in trans-Atlantic business. The chairman has ruled that all the traffic on which the Canadian Pacific is paying such commissions is trans-Atlantic business, and he has no power to grant the Great Northern any relief. The Great Northern also claims the Northern Pacific is paying excessive commissions on the same class of business. On this the chairman declares that the mere announcement that such is the case is not enough to enable him to extend any help to the Great Northern. If the commissions are paid by the N. P. on trans-Oceanic business in either direction, the Great Northern must find its own relief, for the agreement of the trans-continental roads does not cover this kind of traffic, and any road taking measures for protection of its traffic in this regard must see that it does not demoralize business in other directions. There is little doubt the Great Northern will take such steps as it deems necessary for the preservation of its business, and the trouble is more than likely to extend to **trans-continental business proper.**

HON. MR. MARTIN'S GRAND MANIFESTO.

Manitoba, He Says Seeks Our Sympathy and Support in a Great Crisis.

And an Immense Gathering of Victorians Give a Unanimous Affirmative.

A Magnificent Assemblage of Provincial Righters at Institute Hall Last Night.

Not a Dissenting Voice in Reply to Mr Martin's Appeal for Manitoba.

Mr. Bodwell Shows Up the Famous Pamphlet—Liberals Present a Solid Front.

Standing room was at a premium in the Institute hall Friday evening. The gathering was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in the city and agured well for the success of the Liberal candidate on Monday next. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Templeman, the Liberal standard-bearer, Hon. Joseph Martin, of Winnipeg, and E. V. Bodwell. Mr. Martin evidently thoroughly understands Mr. Luxton and his tactics, for in a powerful speech he disposed of the charges made against himself by Mr. Luxton at the theatre last night.

Mr. Bostock was pleased to be present at this time in the city. He had visited many places in the interior, and considerable interest was being created in Dominion politics in that portion of the province. There was a necessity for creating such an interest, as he believed that it was important that every citizen should make a study of the political questions of the day. (Hear, hear.) He was pleased to inform the large audience that they would hear not only the Liberal candidate but Mr Joseph Martin as well. (Cheers.) Mr. Bostock announced that there will be a meeting in the A. O. U. W. hall to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, to which the ladies were invited. He hoped to see a large number of them grace the meeting with their presence. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bostock also announced a meeting at the Lyceum to-morrow (Saturday) evening.

Amid thunderous applause Mr. J. T. Bethune, secretary of the Liberal Association, read the following telegram:

New Westminster, B. C., Jan. 3.
J. T. Bethune, Sec'y Lib. Ass'n:

At a meeting of the Liberal Association of the city and district of Westminster to-night the following resolution was passed:—"The Liberal Association of Westminster city and district indignantly repudiate the unparalled assurance of the Conservative association of Vancouver in assuming to speak for the Mainland, as they have done by a resolution and deputation sent to Victoria expressing satisfaction at the appointment of Col. Prior to a controllership, and endorsing his candidature. The Liberals of Westminster city and district further not only repudiate any such sentiments, but send cordial greeting and heartiest wishes for success to their fellow Liberals in Victoria, who are so nobly fighting to elect Wm. Templeman, the worthy Liberal candidate, and defeat Col. Prior as the candidate of a corrupt and discredited government, which has justly forefeited the confidence of the people of Canada."

W. J. WHITESIDE,
Sec'y Lib. Ass'n.

Mr. Bethune also announced that a similar resolution had been passed by the Liberal Association at Duncan's. (Loud Cheers.)

At this juncture Hon. Joseph Martin entered the hall and he received a perfect ovation. Cheer after cheer went up from the large number present, cheers which carried with them expressions of good will to the sturdy champion of provincial rights.

Mr. Templeman, the Liberal standard-bearer, who then rose to address the meeting, was greeted with tremendous applause. He was sure that the greeting of the large audience reflected the feelings of good will they entertained towards the distinguished visitor from Manitoba. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Martin could also accept the treatment he received at the Johns Bros.' hall the previous evening as an expression of those kindly feelings entertained towards him by his Conservative friends in Victoria. (Laughter.) Mr. Martin could rest assured that public opinion in the city was in accord with him in his efforts to defeat the government and its pernicious policy of coercion. (Loud cheers.) The present meeting had been especially convened for the purpose of allowing all who so desired to hear Mr. Martin, but it is only proper that the candidate should express his views on the Manitoba school question and other issues. Whatever the result of this bye-election may be, he was sure it would be a memorable event in the history of Liberalism in Victoria. (Loud cheers.) Five years ago Mr. Marchant and himself had started the fight against the Dominion government, and it was gratifying to him to see the Liberal party grow in influence and in numbers, till to-day it is sure to be successful in the bye-election. (Cheers.) Never before, certainly not since he had been a resident of the city, did a body of men refuse to hear public questions discussed at a public meeting. (Hear, hear.) Last night, after the other speakers had finished, the audience requested that Mr. Martin be heard. Col. Prior and Mr Earle acquiesced, but a few persisted in not giving Mr. Martin a hearing, and it became a matter of endurance between Col. Prior's friends and his friends, the meeting not closing until after three o'clock. He wished to publicly state that Mr. Martin went to the meeting at his request. After the Tolmie avenue meeting, he suggested to Mr. Martin that he had better go to the meeting and if the audience, and Col. Prior and his committee so desired, he might have an opportunity to address the meeting. He was sure that fully three-fourths of those present were on the Liberal side. (Hear, hear.) An invitation had been extended to Mr. Luxton or Col. Prior to address this meeting, and they have been guaranteed a fair hearing. (Hear, hear.) A request to allow Mr. Martin to speak at the meeting at the theatre was made and it remains to be seen whether Col Prior and his friends will acquiesce in such a fair request. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Templeman said he was opposed to the general policy of the Dominion government. He was opposed to its proposed coercion of Manitoba, to its trade policy, its financial policy, its boodling policy—if such may be called a policy—and its iniquitous franchise act. He saw his good friend Sheriff McMillan in the audience, and he was sure that no man was more cognizant of the fact that the Dominion franchise act was an infamous one. The act is costly and unworkable, and should no longer remain on the statute books. (Hear, hear.) He was opposed to the Dominion government because its actions are detrimental to the interests of this province. (Cheers.) Mr. Templeman highly appreciated the position he occupied in this contest. He felt confident he was going to be returned by a large majority. (Loud cheers.) He was grateful for the hearty support of hundreds of Conservatives in this city. (Applause.) Such treatment at the hands of the Conservatives had a tendency to make him less partizan than he had been in the past. He would not address them at any length, but would make way for Mr. Martin, whom no doubt they were all anxious to hear. (Tremendous applause.)

Hon. Mr. Martin, who has already, in the course of a few days, become a prime favorite with the Victoria public, needed no introduction to the meeting by the chairman, nor did that gentleman venture to give one. He merely announced Mr. Martin's name, and the audience rose as a unit and met him with a deafening hurricane of applause. When that had subsided, which was not for some little time, Hon. Mr. Martin said:—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen:—I have already had the pleasure of speaking at several meetings in the city of Victoria in support of the candidature of Mr. Templeman, and also had the pleasure last evening (laughter) of listening for an hour or two to some of the arguments—if they might be called such—of those who are supporting the candidature of Col. Prior. I noticed a very great similarity in the speeches that I heard there to those I have heard on other occasions and in other places from the same source; that is, that there was a great deal of the waving of the old flag; a great attempt to induce the people to believe that to vote against Col. Prior, the nominee of the Conservative party, was to be guilty of some kind of treason against the body politic (laughter). It was stated there that the Manitoba school question had nothing to do with the case before the electors ere for their consideration. One of the speakers especially dwelt at great length upon that point to be considered was whether Victoria, not speaking for himself alone, but for the province of British Columbia at large, desired to have representation in the cabinet. He put it as an act of treason to the best interests of the province to vote against Col. Prior under these circumstances. I would like to point out to him, and others who spoke in the same strain, and who talk a great deal about the duty of the people to obey the constitution and who wave their loyalty so much in election times, that he himself in his argument overlooked one of the most important principles of the constitution; one which comes into play right upon this occasion, and makes it the duty of every elector to consider the responsibility cast upon him on an occasion of this kind. It is provided by law, and usage which has sprung up through the centuries of the gradual working of responsible government in England, that when a member of parliament accepts a position of emolument under the crown, and goes into the government, he must, before taking his position, or, at any rate, within a reasonable time after, go back to his constituents in order that they may decide whether he should accept that position. (hear, hear!) This speaker, Dr. Helmcken, denied that doctrine. He held that the people should not consider the matter at all; that it was a mere formality, and that it was their duty to endorse Col. Prior. Now, why is it, Mr. Chairman, that our constitution makes this provision? Why is it that a member of parliament who has been properly elected; who has received a majority vote and who therefore has the confidence of a majority of the electors in the constituency which he represents; why is it that under our constitution a man under the circumstances to which I have alluded, must go back to his constituents and ask whether they are prepared to renew their confidence in him? It is for the purpose, Mr. Chairman, of giving those electors an opportunity of saying whether anything has occurred since his election to the house of commons to render it necessary for those electors to withdraw their support from him. (Hear, hear!) Now, as against the contention put forward by Dr. Helmcken, I offer this as the true state of affairs: I say that it is not your duty, in the interests of British Columbia, or in the interests of the city of Victoria, simply to go to the polls and mark your ballots as a matter of form, because you are satisfied with being represented in the cabinet. Your duty goes one step further than that. I think we will all agree, either Liberal or Conservative, that there should be in the government, whether in the cabinet or merely as a controller of inland revenue, a representative of this city (hear, hear). But I say there is another question which arises in this election, and it is that a member of parliament accepting a position in the government must necessarily endorse the policy of the government at the time he takes his place in the government (hear, hear); and necessarily it follows from that that the electors should feel that a grave responsibility is cast upon them by saying whether that policy at that time meets their approval (hear, hear). Dr. Helmcken, and those who support Col. Prior, stop at the one point. They ask: Are you willing that Col. Prior should accept a seat in the administration as member for Victoria? So far we all say yes; but when we come to the further question whether we are willing to take the responsibility of endorsing the policy of the government, we must consider what that policy is. We must ask ourselves if any quetion has arisen since that time that we extended to this member our franchises at the general election; whether any new issue has arisen which requires reconsideration, and as to which we must take full responsibility. Mr. Chairman, I claim that there is a great question—a grand principle—at stake, as to which, I am glad to say, you have a clear and definite opinion in this city; and while you might be, and would be willing under other circumstances that Col. Prior should take his seat in the government, and be quite proud and happy that such was the case; still you are bound, if you feel as I think you feel, to withhold your support from him in order that you may use the opportunity granted you at this late date, by this honor extended to you, of dealing to the government a blow which, so far as the question I am discussing, so far as the attempt they are making, will, in my humble opinion, be a fatal one (cheers). It has been argued; it was argued at the meeting to which I refer, that this policy of the government was a mere side issue; was something as to which British Columbians were not interested; but I think you see your way clearly, so far as that contention is concerned; and I am satisfied that the people of British Columbia understand full well that the revision of the constitution of any province takes place through the action of the Dominion parliament, and is ratified in the Imperial parliament. If, then, an attack is made upon the provincial autonomy of any one province, it becomes the interest of every other province to resist that in the same spirit (cheers) as if an attack were made upon them; and I say particularly upon this occasion, it becomes the smaller provinces, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia to stand together with the province of Manitoba in order that the rights which are dear to each of us as British subjects shall not be interfered with by the stronger and greater power of the Dominion as a whole. (Cheers).

OUR INTEREST IN IT.

That brings us, Mr. Chairman, to the consideration of what there is in this question, and how it affects the citizens of every province as it does those of the province of Manitoba. It is declared by speakers for Col. Prior here in this election, as it was in the election in Haldimand when Dr. Montague went for re-election there, that the government at Ottawa had no option; that the privy council of England has settled this matter for all time to come, and that it would be treason to the authority of the Queen for the parliament at Ottawa to refuse to carry out this judgment. That is what was said to the electors at Haldimand, and I say this; that if the electors at Haldimand had done their duty when Dr. Montague went back for re-election there (as Col. Prior is here now) we would not have heard any more about the coercion of Manitoba (cheers.). But emboldened by the large majority which the people of that constituency had been induced to give to the doctor; carried away, no doubt, by the very same arguments which are offered upon this occasion for you. Consideration—as I say—emboldened them to proceed upon a course which they had laid out for themselves, and which, if persisted in, must culminate in depriving the province of Manitoba of one of the most precious privileges over which hitherto they have exercised their jurisdiction. (Applause). A subject which you in this province have exercised jurisdiction over, and, I am happy to say, have exercised that jurisdiction well and faithfully, because you have here in this province, as I understand, state national schools, such as those we have inaugurated in Manitoba, and desire, with your assistance, to maintain. (Great cheering.) How would you feel if an attempt such as this were made upon your schools? Would it not be with feelings of great gratitude that you would learn that the people of Manitoba and the other smaller provinces were ready to assist you on an occasion of that kind? (Applause). You can understand then how vitally not only my constituents, but the people of Manitoba generally, have felt in the election that you have to decide, and which takes place here on Monday next. (Applause).

Now as to this contention, let me briefly refer to the history of this matter so far as it has gone. In 1890 the Manitoba legislature, as you know, knowing the position in which they stood, understanding their religious principles; understanding all the different districts of the province; how the old system had worked; knowing that so far as the separate schools were concerned, so far as the denominational schools were concerned, that the system had been a flat failure. Mr. McPhillips, last evening, attempted to deny this. He attempted to argue that the Roman Catholic schools of Manitoba, prior to 1890, had been efficient. He read a letter from a Mr. Clarke, in which that gentleman had stated that his girls had received a good education at the school conducted by the nuns of St. Boniface. Now if that argument had been put forward by Dr. Helmcken, or by Mr. E. Crow Baker, or some British Columbia gentleman who had been here all or most of his life, I would not have been surprised; but when that statement was made as a proof of the efficiency of these separate schools by Mr. Albert McPhillips, who lived in Winnipeg for many years prior to the time even that I went there, I must say that I was indeed surprised, because Mr. McPhillips knows perfectly well that the school to which this letter alludes is a school for the finishing of young ladies conducted by the nuns of St. Boniface, and I believe well conducted. (Applause.) But the efficiency of that school bears in no degree whatever upon the question of the efficiency of the common public schools throughout the province in which the coming citizens of that province have to get their education, or had at that time. He attempted to meet some criticism which had been directed against these schools by Mr. Bodwell (great cheering); I would like to say that since I have come here I have carefully carried in my pocket a report of the speech made by Mr. Bodwell early in this campaign upon this question (renewed cheering) and whenever I forget anything, or think I have overlooked anything with regard to this question, I haul out that speech and look over it. (Renewed cheering.) Now Mr. Bodwell had said when he alluded to the fact that is here in evidence in this controversy that in some portions of Manitoba it had been found necessary some years ago to enact a law that no person should be elected to sit in a municipal council who could not read or write (laughter) because in those particular districts where those schools had existed for over 20 years, going back to the time prior to the entrance of Manitoba into confederation, Mr. McPhillips answered it in this way: he said that these French halfbreeds, to whom reference is made, were unable to take advantage of the schools that existed, and which were perfectly efficient, because they were most of the time out on the plains hunting buffalo. (Laughter.) Now you will understand how it was that this act, which is so precious in Mr. McPhillips' eyes, which must not be changed or taken away from Manitoba came to be passed.

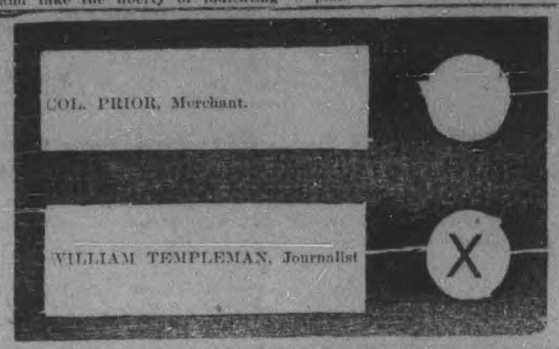
In 1871, when that act was passed, the province consisted of two classes in equal numbers. We had a class of men such as you, who had come up from the lower provinces and settled in that country in the early days, they were composed of English, Scotch and Irish. The other class were these French halfbreeds, numbering about the same, who, as Mr McPhillips says, passed most of their time out on the plains hunting buffalo. (Laughter.) They had just as good votes, however, as the others, and because it so happens that there were as many of these buffalo hunting halfbreeds in that province at that time as the other people, according to Mr. McPhillips' contention and according to Mr. Prior's contention we were for all time to come to have that curse upon us, because these buffalo-hunting French halfbreeds were as large as we were at that time. (Cheers.) I say, knowing all these things, understanding the position of the province in 1890, we broke away from our bondage (hear, hear) and we passed that act. The minority took measures at once to test the constitutionality of our proceedings. An appeal was taken to the courts of Manitoba and decided, not unanimously, but by three out of four judges, in our favor. That decision was appealed to Ottawa, where it was reversed. And it is strange to notice, it is something to be commented upon, that whenever a question between the provinces and the Dominion, a question of the individuals composing the province against the whole community, goes to Ottawa, the Dominion always gets the best of it. (Laughter.) Very fortunately for the smaller provinces, and also for the larger provinces such as Ontario, this is not the highest court of appeal. There is another court beyond that, to which we went, and that court, after hearing all the arguments and after reading the judgment of the supreme court of Canada, decided that in repealing that act, in giving to the Roman Catholics as to the Protestants, equal rights, and no more, as we did we have not in any degree exceeded our constitutional authority. (Cheers.) After that the minority took advantage of another section of the constitution and appealed to the governor-in-council at Ottawa asking a remedy for their grievances. The Governor, through the minister of justice, Sir John Thompson, stated that he had a doubt as to whether there was an appeal of that kind; as to whether they had any jurisdiction to enquire into the matter, and they took advantage of an act which had been introduced into the house of commons by Mr. Edward Blake, and had been passed with the concurrence of Sir John Macdonald, providing for cases of that kind; providing that where the Governor-in-Council had to deal with a state of affairs of local questions arising, that he might appeal to the courts to answer certain questions. But Sir John Macdonald, in his speech upon the introduction of that act, stated most distinctly that at first he was opposed to it when it was suggested by Mr. Blake, but on consideration he thought it was a good measure; but that it must be distinctly understood that in giving to it his adhesion that act would not be taken to take away one iota of responsibility from the Governor-in-Council as to all his actions. Mr. Blake assented to that proposition, and it was accordingly embodied in the act. It was provided in the act that the Governor-in-Council might appeal to the courts for advice, might ask certain questions which the judges were to answer, and as to which they were to give their reasons for their judgment, the reason on which they founded their answers; but the Governor-in-Council was not in any way to be bound by the answers of those questions. Now the Governor took advantage of that act, and it was as to that act that Mr. McPhillips and those who argue with him contend that the Governor-in-Council had no option than that they are bound to do exactly what the privy council said. Now I dispute that for the reasons which are mentioned, because the act itself does provide otherwise. But I say that, even admitting that the Governor-in-Council is bound, Mr. McPhillips reads us the formal part of the judgment in which it is said that everyone interested is to carry out all the recommendations of the whole conditions as hereinbefore set forth. Now I say I dispute that, but even admitting that the Governor-in-Council is bound by it I say that there is nothing in the decision of the privy council which binds the Governor-General at Ottawa or the parliament at Ottawa to interfere in the slightest degree with our school act in Manitoba, unless they thought as a matter of fact that the rights of the people had been destroyed, and I say that unless they find that as representing the people of Canada, they should leave that act alone. (Cheers.) So that I say, admitting that the false and incorrect assertion made by the advocates of the other side that the Governor-General is bound by it, there is nothing whatever in it that does not leave the government entirely free to act, subject only as I have said to their responsibility to the electors who have chosen them and their supporters in parliament. Because the only question that was submitted to the privy council was this: If they had or if they had not jurisdiction to hear this matter; that's all. I attempted to illustrate that at one of the other meetings in this way: A question very often arises no doubt in your province between the different kinds of courts as to whether they have jurisdiction or not, you have an inferior court here, and you have a higher court, the supreme court. The inferior court has

Continued on Page 7.

HOW TO VOTE.

The Electors Will Use the New Ballot on Monday Next.

Electors will do well to bear in mind that in the election on Monday next the new form of ballot will be used. They will also do well to remember that no man can tell how they vote unless they make it known themselves. We give below an illustration of the new ballot, and take the liberty of indicating how the elector should make his mark if he wishes to show himself a true friend of his country and his district. Mark your X in the white circular space opposite the name of Wm. Templeman and record a vote against oppression. Vote as early as possible. The hours of polling are from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.



In the LEAD Since 1851.

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES

LEADERSHIP Means Superiority.

JEWELERS, ETC.

WALTHAM WATCHES, $7.

In solid silver cases, guaranteed for five years.

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c., New Main Spring, 75c.; Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Office, corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above Society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, sucessor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 120.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

CHAS. SMITH,
CHIMNEY SWEEPING
and
GENERAL JOBBING.
Terms moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order's left at C. N. Cameron's, 127 Douglas street, Telephone 40, or at Fire Hall, Yates Street.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—On Xmas Eve, a pair of lady's fancy garters. Finder please return to this office. dec26

WANTS.

CAPITALIST wants cannery. State lowest price; cash. Address E., Times office.

WANTED—Twenty-five men at Beaver Lake. Wages 25 cents an hour. Board, $5 a week. Walkely, King & Casey.

WANTED—Farmers and builders to leave their orders at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street. de30-tf

WANTED—A second hand sewing machine. Must be in good order. Address, stating lowest price and make. D. G., Times office. de17

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. S. GOING,
Assoc. M. Am. Soc. C. E.; A. M. Can. Soc. C. E.;
Civil Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor.
Railroads, Mines, Drainage, Plans, Estimates, Surveys, Construction superintended. Room 22, Five Sisters Block, Victoria, B.C. de26-1m

A. W. WILSON
PLUMBER AND GASFITTER.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best description of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Stoves repaired at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 178.

Weak, Tired, Nervous

Women, who seem to be all worn out, will find in purified blood, made rich and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla, permanent relief and strength. The following is from a well known nurse:

"I have suffered for years with female complaints and kidney troubles and I have had a great deal of medical advice during that time, but have received little or no benefit. A friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began to use it, together with Hood's Pills. I have realized more benefit from these medicines than from anything else I have ever taken. From my personal experience I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be a most complete blood purifier." MRS. C. CROMPTON, 71 Cumberland St., Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only
True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

"LOOK IT UP."

Yes, dear reader, they have been "looking it up," and now that the HOUSES ARE LET, EXCEPT THE BIG ONE, we are turning our attention to the arable acreage that we offer at prices to defy competition.

Yes, MOUNT TOLMIE ESTATE, values have suffered, but by a favorable financial arrangement we are meeting the drop in prices.

We must pay our past due taxes or be "SOLD UP."

Call for map and get particulars of FIVE and TEN acre plots, all ready for the plow, that will produce anything that will grow on Vancouver Island.

J. H. BROWNLEE,
Financial Agent.
Rooms 38 and 39,
Board of Trade Building.

WEILER BROS

51 to 58 Fort Street.

COMPLETE

HOUSE FURNISHERS

—AND—

IMPORTERS

We study the wants of our customers and have found in years past that it is the only way to build up business on a solid foundation; and therefore propose to supply those goods which our patrons require, and to give them the best value for their money.

A Happy New Year to All.

Sun Life Assurance Co.,
OF CANADA.

Policies non-forfeitable and incontestable. Largest profits to policy holders.
Money to loan on business blocks, Improved farms and high class residential property.

A. H. HARMAN & CO.
Agents for Victoria and district,
30 Broad street, Victoria.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

The next Medical Examination of the B. C. Medical Council will be held in Victoria on Tuesday, the 14th of January next. Full particulars can be had on enquiring of

G. L. MILNE,
ja2-2w Registrar and Secretary.

Times Annual

AND
ENCYCLOPÆDIA
OF USEFUL INFORMATION

For 1896.

The Times takes pleasure in announcing that the above work will be issued early during the present month.

As the name implies, it is full of useful information to all classes of readers.

Business Men, Lawyers, Clergymen, Politicians and all who wish authentic data and figures relating to Canada and the world at large should secure a copy.

It will contain over 400 pages, will treat of over 1,000 subjects, and cost but

25 Cents.

Your newsdealer will take you order, or send direct to THE TIMES OFFICE.

ITS FATE IS SETTLED

The Bowell Government is Hopelessly Rent by Its Internal Dissensions.

John Haggart and Dr. Montague Caucussing Against Mackenzie Bowell.

Sir Adolph Caron Retaliates With a Serious Charge Against Dr. Montague.

The Minister of Agriculture Hands in His Resignation at Once.

The Doctor Declares This is the End of the Conservative Government.

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—There was caucusing going on here yesterday and the day before to get Sir Mackenzie Bowell out of the premiership and place Sir Charles Tupper, senior, in his place. The leader of the anti-Bowell wing is John Haggart, and with him is Dr. Montague, who was taken into the cabinet at Mr. Haggart's suggestion.

There is a political crisis on, and before it is over the government will certainly be defeated. For several hours yesterday afternoon there was no premier. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, however, thought over it and made up his mind not to go, because he discovered that the cabals which were being held against him were for the object of throwing him over and taking in Sir Charles Tupper, the high commissioner, in his place. Premier Bowell, therefore, refuses to go, and his opponents, who include besides members of parliament some three of his colleagues, notably Montague and Haggart, are determined that he will go.

The Citizen, the government organ, has a column this morning acknowledging and describing the character of the crisis. The Toronto World, edited by W. F. Maclean, M. P., this morning published a sensational article charging Dr. Montague with writing anonymous letters to Lord Aberdeen charging Sir Adolphe Caron with having received moneys from Montreal men for the purpose of putting a railway bill through parliament. Meantime Dr. Montague resigns from the government to permit an investigation.

The Citizen to-day says: "Dr. Montague is accused by a colleague, Sir A. Caron, of having treacherously attempted to ruin him by writing anonymous accusations against him to the Governor-General. The charge was that Sir Adolphe was paid for promoting the passage of a private bill, a charge which he emphatically denies. The handwriting in the letters he believes he has conclusively established to be that of his fellow minister. The obvious result must be an investigation of the indictment laid against Hon. Dr. Montague. Until this investigation is made it would be premature to form a judgment upon the merits of the case, but it is inevitable that one or other of the ministers must resign." Respectable Conservatives are all disgusted with the conduct of the government, and the end is very near.

Later—Dr. Montague, minister of agriculture, has resigned. He gave your correspondent the following statement at noon to-day: "I denounce the charge as false. No expert evidence can convict me of it. Why did Bowell and Caron keep this anonymous letter a whole year and then spring it on me in this fashion? It simply means that a couple of ministers are falling and are trying to drag others with them. IT IS THE END OF THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT." "But," added the minister of agriculture, with deep feeling: "They cannot say that I did not fight hard to save the party."

Leading Conservatives acknowledge this afternoon that the outcome of the panic among the ministers will be that Lord Aberdeen will send for Mr. Laurier before the week is over. Mr. Haggart is behind Dr. Montague, and refused to go to the railway committee of the privy council. The like of the present disgraceful disclosures is unknown in the history of the government of any country.

Nervous women will find relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it enriches the blood and strengthens the nerves.

EXHIBITION OF 1896.

Berlin Expects to Have a Great Attraction this Year.

Progress has been made lately in the preparatory work for the Berlin Industrial Exposition of 1896. The entire exposition grounds, including all parts devoted to entertainment, as well as the great halls of the main building will be radiant with light until a late hour at night, and a uniform rate of admission of 50 pfennig will be charged; only on one day of the week an admittance fee of one mark will be charged up to five o'clock in the afternoon. The favorable weather prevailing this fall has enabled the builders to bring nearly all the buildings under roof before the cold season set in, so that the part of the work which will not be impeded by the cold weather will be finished in the coming months. This ensures the completion of the structures at an early date, and the fact that the exposition will be quite ready on the opening day, the 1st of May next.

The fisheries exhibit, which will comprise all Germany, will contain displays of everything appertaining to the fish industry, from the breeding and catching of the denizens of the deep to their preparation as food, and will devote itself to the object of promoting the consumption of fish food by the people to a more extended degree than has been the case heretofore. And not only this exhibit, but all the other main exhibits will be on a grand scale, as care will be taken to display not only the finished products, but to show the process of manufacture, so that the beholders can watch the articles as they grow from the raw material until they are ready for use.

The colonial exposition, which is under the especial patronage of the imperial authorities, and is supported by all Germans who have done good service in the exploration of Africa, is devoted to the purpose of increasing the enthusiasm for colonial enterprises in Germany. The exhibition, as it is planned, will not only display all that the fauna and flora of the German colonies possess that is worth seeing, but it is the intention to bring natives of different parts of Africa to Berlin, and show them in their household occupations, not in the form of a mere idle entertaining spectacle, but to demonstrate their adaptability for culture and civilization.

In the chemical department popular scientific lectures will be arranged, and attention will be developed in a separate pavilion to the struggle between electrical light and the incandescent gas burners, so that the visitors can get the true "inwardness" of the mysterious workers in some of the greatest industries of the day, who try to cover their manufactures by innumerable patents.

In the clothing exhibit, the history of fashions will be elucidated in a museum of costumes, in which the visitors can study on hundreds of artistic figures how our ancestors used to dress on all possible occasions.

The horticultural exhibition, preparations for which had to be made on an area of about ten acres, a year ago, in order to be enabled to make a creditable display, will, doubtless, demonstrate that the gardeners of Berlin keep even pace with their townsmen devoted to other pursuits, and to their colleagues in other countries.

Vote Early and Vote for Templeman.

THE BUNCO STEERERS.

A Bogus Document From Nanaimo is Paraded in Col. Prior's Interest.

No Such Letter Could Have Been Written and Sent by Nanaimo Miners.

Nanaimo, Jan. 4.—The editorial and letter in to-day's Colonist as to the sentiment of the miners here are false and misleading. Elijah Ganner does not live in this district, but on Galiano Island, and is not a miner. No such men as Cowling and Argall live here. No such letter could have been written from here. Miners here are strongly in favor of provincial rights. No coercion. (Signed:) Arthur Wilson, Tully Boyce, Ralph Smith.

HONEST HELP.

Thousands of men are suffering because they lack the courage to make known their early errors and to endeavor to remedy them. Nervous weakness, loss of manhood and the many ills due to early indiscretions, excesses or overwork can be quickly, successfully and permanently cured, if you will only let the right people know what ails you. Write to me in confidence and I will tell you, free of charge, how to get cured. I have nothing to sell, but am desirous of honestly helping you. Perfect secrecy assured. Describe your case and address with stamp:—L. A. Edwards, P. O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont. *

Cigarmakers of San Francisco are going to establish a strike shop. When a strike is ordered in any factory in the city the workmen will be put at work in the strike shop, at regular wages, instead of remaining idle and in receipt of the strike allowance from the union.

GOING IT BLIND.

Col. Prior at Esquimalt (Colonist report): "Whatever measure the Bowell government think it proper to bring down, I am going to support."

This was in answer to the question: "If you go to Ottawa as Member of Parliament for Victoria, will you support the Bowell government in enforcing the remedial order against the wishes of Manitoba?"

—Ohell & Morris' jams and jellies are absolutely pure. *

WALLACE'S OPINION.

Mr. Hugh Macdonald's Question, and Clarke Wallace's Answer.

"No True Conservative, in My Opinion, Should Vote for Prior."

Mr. Hugh Macdonald, of Victoria, who is an ardent supporter of Col. Prior, a few days ago conceived the brilliant idea that an expression of opinion from Clarke Wallace, late controller of customs, as to how a true Conservative and Orangeman should vote, would be of inestimable value to him in his anxiety to pursue a proper course. So he asked Mr. Wallace the following question: "Should an Orangeman and Conservative vote for Prior, who defends the government's school policy, or for Templeman, a free trader, who condemns the government's school policy?" Mr. Macdonald got his answer, but it evidently did not suit him, for when asked yesterday by a Times reporter if he had received such an answer from Clarke Wallace, he repl'ed that he had not.

Anxious to get at the facts of the case, the Times requested John Braden, M.P.P., to wire Clarke Wallace, asking him if he had had such a question put to him by Mr. Macdonald, and what his answer was. This afternoon Mr. Braden received the following telegram John Braden, M.P.P., Victoria:

Yes. Macdonald wired me and I sent him telegram on 23rd December as follows:—No true Conservative or Orangeman should in my opinion vote for any man pledged to support remedial legislation or coercion of Manitoba. My resignation is my protest.

N. CLARKE WALLACE.

Vote Early and Vote for Templeman.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF COURAGE.

The tale was elicited by a question whether Lord Wolseley knew Charles Gordon in the Crimea, and what he thought of him.

"Oh, yes, I knew Gordon—Knew him very well. We were subalterns, together, young fellows, just beginning life, full of spirit and go. In spite of all the hardships the road before us seemed bright, interminable—always leading upward. Gerald Graham, Gordon and I were often together in the works in front of the Redan. We had already come to look on Graham's courage as something almost supernatural. You know his height, well on to six feet six inches, I should say. Well he used to stand up in the trenches and pay no more attention to Russian fire than if the bullets had been snowballs, and when he was relieved in the evening, instead of crawling along the trench under cover, he used to step out of it on the open ground and make a beeline for his quarters. At first the Russians were too much astonished at this piece of cheek to take any steps to put an end to it, but as it was repeated again and again, their sharpshooters grew more numerous, untill at last a perfect mob of them used to wait for Graham's appearance and then let fly. But he walked away with his back turned to them, evening after evening, as cool as a cucumber, and was never touched. Again and again we remonstrated with him, told him he had no business to make such a cock-shy of himself, but nothing we could do could alter his resolution. 'He'd be hung,' he said, 'before he'd take the trouble to crawl a quarter of a mile out of his way to avoid the Russian fire—let them shoot and be damned to them.'

"'And you,' we asked, interrupting the narrator, 'how used you to go to your tent?'

"'Oh,' he went on modestly, with a gleam of humor in his eyes, 'I crawled along the trench in the mud and slush till I was well beyond gunshot. I suppose my disposition was calculating and ambitious. I did not see what could be gained by getting a bullet in the back for no reason.'

"'And Gordon?' again we interrupted.

"'That's the curious part of it,' was the reply. 'One evening Charley Gordon would link arms with Graham, and walk away as if a hailstorm of bullets had no power to hurt him, and the very next evening he would crawl along the trench after me, as if he would like to hide in the slush.'"

You Can Believe

The testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are written by honest people who have actually found in their own experience that Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, creates an appetite, strengthens the system and absolutely and permanently cures all diseases caused by impure or deficient blood.

HOOD'S PILLS for the liver and bowels, act promptly, easily and effectively.

—The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware. *

—Blankets, ! Blankets ! Blankets ! Quilts ! Quilts ! Quilts ! at Weiler Bros.

—Chinaware sets at Cheapside. *

He—That was a queer freak of Price's—marrying a woman twice his age. I wonder how it came about?

She—Naturally enough. He was without money and she was without price.

trust him

You want **Scott's Emulsion.** If you ask your druggist for it *and get it*—you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect — play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. *You can't trust that man.* Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Ont. 50c. and $1.00

Massey's Magazine — Ten Cents — January 1896

EVERYBODY WILL READ Massey's Magazine

$1.00 PER ANNUM · 10¢ PER COPY · PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY THE MASSEY PRESS · TORONTO · CANADA

A TEN-CENT MONTHLY.

A new, popular illustrated literary Magazine for home reading everywhere. High-class throughout—elegant illustrations—contributors of high standing—fine paper—beautifully printed—standard magazine size (6¾ x 9¾).

THE JANUARY NUMBER JUST COMING FROM THE PRESS IS **FULL OF GOOD THINGS.**

FRONTISPIECE—By J. T. M. Burnside.
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL—Prof. Wm. Clark, D.C.L.
THE EVOLUTION OF TWO OF MY PICTURES—G. A. Reid, R.C.A.
SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDIES.—I. Macbeth—T. M. McIntyre, Ph.D.
POEM (*Decorated*)—Chas. G. D. Roberts.
THE CANADIAN "SOO" CANAL—Chas. Gordon Rogers.
SOME NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS. (Drawings by Frederick S. Challener, A.R.C.A., F. H. Brigden and Frederic W. Falls.)
IN A BOLIVIAN MIRAGE (*A New Year's Story*)—Ezra Hurlbert Stafford.
THE SINGER OF TANTRAMAR—E. Pauline Johnson.
POEM—W. H. Drummond—"How Bateese Came Home"—(*a French-Canadian story from real life*).
HOCKEY IN ONTARIO—F. G. Anderson.

DEPARTMENTS.—Dominion or Agriculture—Woman's Realm—Outing and Recreation—The World of Art—Wit and Humor—Famous Short Stories—Current Comment—Editor's Outlook.
DEPARTMENT CONTRIBUTORS.—Edward Farrer, M. M. Kilpatrick, F. G. Anderson, Fred. W. Falls, and others.

There are thirty-six engravings in the first issue, including Mr. G. A. Reid's two famous pictures:—"Mortgaging the Homestead," and "The Foreclosure of the Mortgage." For sale at NEWSDEALERS, or send 10 cents for sample copy.

AGENTS WANTED. THE MASSEY PRESS, 927 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

Tailor Gowns. Riding Habits

THE PARIS HOUSE,

Balmoral Building, 55 Douglas Street

Haybl Bros., Ladies Tailors

Ladies can furnish their own materials.
Price of making gowns from $10 up.

RICH IN THE LIFE PRINCIPLE OF PRIME BEEF

This is the distinguishing trait of

Johnston's **Fluid Beef.**

All seeking to secure the benefits that the essential qualities of Prime Beef can impart should make sure they use a preparation that contains these qualities.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF DOES.

FINANCIAL.

The British Columbia Corporation,
LIMITED,
TEMPLE BUILDING, FORT ST., VICTORIA.

Immediate advances on all kinds of security at low rates of interest. Rents Collected, Estates Managed.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd., Agents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Administrator's Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the estate of Qwong Foo, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that under an order granted by Mr. Justice Drake dated the 3rd day of January, 1896, the undersigned was appointed administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of the above deceased.

Persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send me particulars thereof on or before the 3rd day of February, 1896, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTEITH,
Jan4-1week Official Administrator.

AMUSEMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Monday, January 6.

ONE NIGHT ONLY

The German Dialect Comedian

JOLLY

JOE CAWTHORN

—AND HIS—

BIG COMEDY COMPANY

—INCLUDING—

Miss Annie Buckley

Presenting the New Farce in 3 acts by John A. Stevens, entitled

"A FOOL FOR LUCK"

—PRODUCED WITH—

NEW SONGS, CATCHY MUSIC, PRETTY GIRLS, NEW DANCES.

—AND—

ORIGINAL SPECIALTIES

A Jolly Show. It will make you forget your troubles.

Prices as usual. Seats now on sale at Jamieson's.

MEETINGS.

Licensing Court.

The adjourned sitting of the Licensing Court, arranged to take place on Monday next, the 6th inst, has been postponed to the Tuesday following, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m.

By Order,
WELLLINGTON J. DOWLER,
Victoria, B. C., C. M. C.
4th January, 1896.

Notice.

Pursuant to the by-laws of the said company, notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the company, No. 74 Yates street, in the city of Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before said meeting. Immediately after their election, the board of directors will meet to elect officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.

WM. H. PHIPPS,
December 23rd, 1895. Secretary.

MUNICIPAL

Notice.

Dallas Road, between Simcoe street and Montreal street, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
Jan3-tf City Engineer.

$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1895.

$25.00 REWARD.

The above reward is hereby offered for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons tampering or interfering in any way with any manhole, ventilator, flush tank, or other part of the sewerage system of the City of Victoria, or causing any impediment or obstruction to the proper and effective operation of any portion of the said system, except when acting under instructions from the City Engineer or Sanitary Officer.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
Victoria, B.C., August 1st, 1895.

JANUARY.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

A Change

At the old-fashioned style drug store the customer rings and waits five minutes. At the up-to-date or "Always Open Drug Store" the customer walks in and receives immediate attention.

JONES,

P. P. P. P., Is Always Open.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER,

Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

HOPELESSLY WRECKED.

Let Lt.-Col. Prior and the Colonist try to gloss over the matter as they may, they cannot hope to conceal the fact that the Conservative government is hopelessly wrecked. Neither Sir Charles Tupper nor any other political conjurer can restore the debris to any semblance of a ministry. Nobody knows better than Sir Charles himself that the task would be utterly hopeless. The seven men who have gone out will not go back on the old basis, and the men who have stayed in will stay no longer on no other basis. There are no others who can take their places with the slightest prospect of support from the people. It must be remembered that the duty is expressly laid on the Governor-General of requiring a stable government to be formed; he can accept no man as premier who is unable to give him some tangible assurance that he can find the necessary assistance to carry on the business of the country. One thing the people of Canada may depend upon with certainty—that Lord Aberdeen will stand no trifling with the country's interests in such a crisis. If the Conservative cabinet trouble is not patched up with reasonable promptitude His Excellency is bound to call upon the leader of the opposition to form a government. Hon. Mr. Laurier will in that event be quite able to show that he has a sufficient following and a sure prospect of support from the country, to prove that he is an eminently fit and proper person to become the head of the new government. The cabinet of which Col. Prior supposed himself to be a member has practically disappeared, and the Colonel himself will disappear to-day as a member of parliament.

LIKE MASTER LIKE MAN.

Such a dirty combination as the Ottawa ministers have shown themselves to be (see Ottawa Journal, Conservative) is well served by such a dirty organ as the Colonist. Nobody could have expected that paper to face inevitable defeat with any marked degree of magnanimity, but even its past record could hardly have led the public to expect that it would descend to such a depth of meanness as it has reached. Witness its brutal attack upon Mr. Archer Martin, whose sole "offense" was an attempt on Friday evening to exercise a privilege which Mr. Chairman Baker had announced would be freely accorded, namely, the asking of questions. Mr. Baker saw fit to repudiate the promise, and Mr. Martin in protesting against the unfair treatment was well within his rights. His letter, published to-day, makes that point perfectly clear. Mr. Baker was the only man whose conduct could be found fault with, and it need only be said in reference to it that he showed the peculiar characteristics of Mr. E. Crow Baker. As for Mr. Martin, he should congratulate himself on on having been in the first place the victim of Mr. Baker's offensive unfairness, and in the second place on having become a mark for the Colonist's vulger malevolence. The man marked out for obloquy by the dirty Ottawa combination's dirty organ is sure of the respect and esteem of the public.

A CONTRAST.

Contrast these two statements:

"I will not support any measure, I care not by what party introduced, which aims at interference with provincial rights; and, further, should I be elected and my endeavors to secure a measure of justice to my constituents and the province of British Columbia be ignored, I shall withdraw my support from that party."—William Templeman.

"Whatever measure the Bowell government may see fit to bring down I am going to support."—Col. Prior.

THE BALLOT IS SECRET.

Some of those working for Col. Prior are striving to create the impression that the ballot system to be used next Monday is not absolutely secret. Of course the idea is to intimidate some of the voters who want to vote for Mr. Templeman but would be in danger of Tory vengeance if their votes became known. For the benefit of all concerned we would say that the Dominion ballot is absolutely secret. There is positively no means of identifying any man's vote, even in case of a scrutiny. Those who assert the contrary are guilty of uttering a falsehood for a most unworthy purpose.

A WARNING.

Remember that the man who votes more than once to-day is liable to fine and imprisonment. The man who personates incurs a similar penalty. Any person who incites another person to commit one of these offenses is hell guilty of the offense himself. No trifling with the law.

DISHONEST, AS USUAL.

Col. Prior and his friends have tried to comfort themselves by circulating a garbled report of a speech made by Mr. Laurier in Montreal in reference to separate schools. Of course they are dishonest enough to suppress what Mr. Laurier said in regard to the relative positions of the Dominion and the province. Mr. Laurier has said distinctly and emphatically that he does not believe in the coercion of Manitoba, and would not propose any such course. Mr. Tarte has pronounced himself equally opposed to coercion, pointing out at the same time that it would be impossible, even if they desired, to force separate schools on Manitoba against the will of the people there. He said that would mean civil war, which nobody wanted to see. Yet the course which would in Mr Tarte's opinion lead to civil war is precisely the course which the government has decided on, and which Col. Prior endorses blindly. If the Manitoba people are ready to restore the separate school system of their own free will, then no outsider will try to prevent them. The point is simply that Manitoba must not be coerced, and on that point Mr. Laurier has expressed himself so plainly that his words cannot be successfully represented.

Vote Early and Vote for Templeman.

Vote early and vote for Templeman.

Wm. Templeman, M. P., sounds well.

Coercion, corruption and combines are powerful, but not invincible.

What would become of Victoria if Tupper and Van Horne had charge?

A vote for Mr. Templeman is a vote for honest, economical and efficient government.

Many of Mr. Templeman's best friends are from the Conservative ranks.

Tupper, the elder, the great stretcher, should make the Colonist reporter his private secretary.

Let every man who is a true Canadian go to the polls to-day and mark his ballot for William Templeman.

He who marks his ballot to-day in favor of Col. Prior votes for coercion and is guilty of a shameful act.

When Mr. Laurier forms a ministry British Columbia will get a bona fide cabinet representative, not a sublimated controller.

With Sir Charles Tupper at the head of the affairs the Conservative party will be stronger than ever—in its boodling policy.

During the campaign, the Colonist won a reputation as a great stretcher. Tupper the elder will please take note.

Col. Prior will now regret that he came out flat-footed in favor of coercion. It will lose him his $5000 job at Ottawa.

Seven members of the government went out, but Col. Prior appears willing to hold on with Caron and Ouimet.

Tupper the elder is the Great Stretcher, but he can't stretch the available material so as to make a cabinet.

Col. Prior just before the last general election said the C. P. R. steamers would be calling at the outer wharf within three weeks. Have they called yet?

If you would act in accordance with the views of every right thinking man in Canada; if you would raise a patriotic cheer from the Atlantic to the Pacific, go to the polls to-day, spurn coercion and vote for William Templemann.

Question in proportion for the Colonist:—If seven members resigning from a government make that government "stronger still", how much stronger will the resignation of twelve members make it?

Tupper's advent to the party will reinstate the old "Family Compact." It will be Tupper the elder, Tupper the younger, and the Tupper family and friends, all of whom have grown fat at the public expense for a quarter of a century.

Sir William Van Horne is reported to have remarked some time ago when in Vancouver that he would "have the grass growing in the streets of Victoria before five years." Sir William Van Horne is the head, front and face of the present government. Col. Prior is the supporter of that government, and no man who has the interests of Victoria at heart can consistently mark his ballot in favor of Col. Prior to-day.

Fine Rattan Goods

B. C. Furniture Company.

A Large Line of these Goods just arrived---A little late for Christmas, but in time for New Years---Comprising CHAIRS, SETTEES, &C.

ORNAMENTAL! ARTISTIC! DURABLE!

Don't fail to inspect these goods. A further cut in prices in order to clear out holiday lines.

JACOB SEHL, Manager.

Supposing the folly and obstinacy of the Bowell government should force Manitoba into rebellion, how much would C. P. R. stock be worth one hour after the news was reported in London?

The surest indication of the Conservative defeat is the many government employes here and their frantic efforts in support of the "backstairs cabinet minister."

Sir Joseph Rene Adolphe Caron kicked down the walls of the whited sepulchre and exposed to view the dead men's bones and the uncleanness which were concealed therein.

The Colonist is rather insulting to the seven Protestant members of the cabinet. It says the resignation of the seven has made the government "stronger than ever."

COWICHAN'S ENDORSATION.

To William Templeman.

Dear Sir:—We, the executice of the Cowichan Liberal Club extend to you our heartiest sympathy in your noble fight in behalf of Liberal principles in the present bye-election for Victoria. All lovers of their country and their country's good will certainly give you their moral support in your fight for provincial rights and honest government. The grand old name of Conservative has ben dragged through the mire by the present Ottawa government until it has become a bye-word of corruption and reproach to all loyal subjects of the British crown.

WHAT TUPPER SAID.

Most Victorians will remember the Victoria theatre meeting at which Sir Hibbert Tupper spoke, and the colloquy between that gentleman and ex-Ald. Keith Wilson. The question and answers were:—

Ald. Keith Wilson—I should like to ask the hon. gentleman three questions: First, why did these postoffice officials not get the money that was voted for them? (Great cheering). Every citizen of this place agreed with them that they had a serious grievance, that they should not be deprived of the money justly due them, and which was voted by parliament for them.

Sir Hibbert Tupper.—I say no money has been voted for the postoffice officials that has not been paid them. . . . But they went on strike, they deserted their post (cries of "Had to"). Never mind whether they had to or not. For that they were punished (renewed hisses); for neglect of duty (cries of "Russia"). We are not in Russia, thank God. We are in Canada. As long as I am a member of the Canadian government I will punish that neglect of duty in Victoria, Halifax, or St. John, or any other city in Canada—I say the men were punished for breach of discipline (hisses), for neglect of duty. If you don't wish to hear me, I have no wish to continue.

Ald. Wilson—I would like to ask the honorable gentleman why these steamships of which they talk are allowed to pass by this city, only anchoring outside the wharf, and not coming in here as they should by right (more cheering).

Sir Hibbert Tupper replied that his department had nothing to do with the question, they left it to the steamship company to settle. Little local issues had to be subservient to greater and national matters (derisive cheers).

Ald. Wilson—Why is the wreck of the large steamer San Pedro allowed to lie outside the harbor, giving everyone that passes by an advertisement that the entrance to our harbor is rocky and dangerous? Why is there not a light on that place, and again why is the wreck allowed there at all? (Cheers).

Sir Hibbert Tupper—As to the San Pedro, the department (his own department) were waiting until the private parties concerned had abandoned all hope of saving the vessel, after which the department would place an electric light on that rock.

THAT IS PLAIN ENOUGH

"I PROMISE TO VOTE AGAINST COERCIVE LEGISLATION BY THE PRESENT OR ANY OTHER SUBSEQUENT DOMINION GOVERNMENT."—Mr. Templeman at Saturday night's meeting.

THE NATIONAL FALLACY.

Some grand old patriotic statesman, many years ago,
To tell the truth it's close on seventeen,
A policy inaugurated, as perhaps you know,
The finest that the world had ever seen.
The wonders it was going to do had never been surpassed,
Its promises were fit to beat the band;
Each private individual would get so rich sa fast
There wouldn't be a loafer in the land.

Hindsight, they say, than foresight 'ere can be is beter far,
These promises we've tested to the core:
We've proved to demonstration they're fallacious and we are
Determined that we won't have any more.
We're altogether tired of paying, paying through the nose,
However sweetly Bowell twangs the lyre,
Experience has shown us where our hard-earned money goes;
And so we don't propose to vote for Prior.

The government who're riding (don't forget it) for a fall,
Saw nasty looking obstacles out west,
They threw a sop to Prior, thinking thus to down us all,
And bid that warrior statesman do the rest.
But that same warrior statesman's going to get so badly beat
He really won't know what or where 'e are,
And so you see he'll never have a chance to take a seat
Within the cabinet at Ottawa.

On Monday boys, we'll rally round old Templeman once more,
For years he's borne our banner in the fight,
And hundreds will now vote for him who never did before
Because they feel his cause is just and right.
Coercing Manitoba is a principle we can't
Regard in any light but one of shame,
So give the colonel such a snowing under that he shan't
Forget that he was sorry that he came.

THE REAL ROWDIES.

To the Editor: The Colonist devoted considerable of its editorial space in Sunday's issue to an article headed "Rowdyism Rampant," in which it is charged that the Liberals were guilty of rowdyism at the meetings of the Conservatives on Thursday and Friday evenings. As one of those who atended Mr. Prior's meeting held at Johns Bros.' on Thursday evening in response to an invitation from that gentleman to attend and hear Mr. Luxton of Winnipeg, who by the way, did not connect, I deny that the Liberals present at the meeting were guilty of any such conduct, the truth and facts of the case being that the rowdyism so much complained of by the Colonist was entirely furnished and produced by the ardent supporters of Col. Prior, who are alone responsible for it. One of the most conspicuous among them was one of the contractors for the new postoffice. This gentleman used his voice to such a degree that I am sure he must have suffered some inconvenience in speaking for some time. At the time I was quite at a loss to understand why he should have taken such a lively interest in the "rowdyism." portion of the meeting, but it is now quite apparent. Why, Col. Prior, in the course of his brief remarks on Saturday night at the A. O. U. W. hall, said: "He had heard it alleged also that he had an interest in the contract for the new postoffice building, and he therefore wished to say that he supposed this had been manufactured out of the fact that he had become one of the sureties for the contractors." That of itself would be sufficient to acount for the contractor's actions on Thursday evening; but it is not all. I am creditably informed that at the time of calling for tenders for the construction of the new post office it was specified that Saturna Island stone only was to be used, and upon that understanding all tenders were based. The contractors have succeeded in having other stone substituted for that of Saturna Island, an inferior article, which will result in a saving of about $9000 to the contractors. The public should be told what will become of the difference in the cost of the two stones. I admit that Col. Prior, by his own statement, proves conclusively that he has an interest in the contract, although it may not appear to be a direct interest, as in the event of the contractors, for any cause whatever, failing to complete the contract, Col. Prior together with the other sureties, if there be any, would be compelled to complete the contract—that is, if the Dominion government saw fit to force them to do so. Again, I submit that it was not right and proper for Col. Prior to become one of the sureties for the contractors, he being a member of parliament. In the event of trouble arising between the contractors and the government he would be required to represent the interests of the public, to whom I will leave it to judge whether or not he would be likely to do so in an unprejudiced and unbiased manner, and whether or not it will be in their interests to vote for Col. Prior at the polls to-day.

VOTER.

—Insist upon your grocer giving you Olell & Morris' Jams.

A FEW OF THE

Desirable Articles for Christmas Presents

....TO BE HAD AT....

PERRY & TURNER'S

Gold Aluminum Ware

Knives, Forks, Tea Spoons, Table Spoons, Dessert Spoons, and Berry Spoons, Etc.

Silver Plated Ware

Tea Sets, Butter Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Jugs, Tea Pots, Cake Dishes, Fruit Dishes, Nut Dishes, Etc.
Spoon Holders, Cream Pitchers, Syrup

Hand Decorated Steel China Ware

Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowls, Spoon Holders, Cream Pitchers, Syrup Jugs, Toilet Sets, Etc.

This is a beautiful ware and can never break.

One Of The Finest

Things to keep your feet dry while out in the slush and wet is a pair of City Gum Boots. We have them in Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's sizes and styles. If Gum Boots don't suit you, look over our other wet-weather footwear.
Rubbers,
Leggings,
Overshoes, Etc.

A. B. Erskine,

Corner Government & Johnson Sts.

Whisky and Wine.

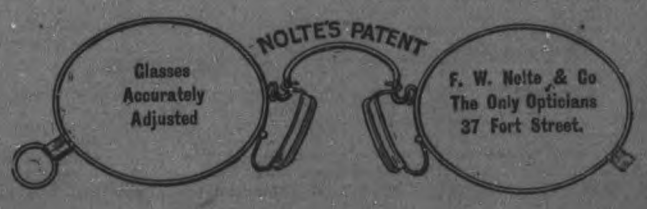
WATSON'S THREE STAR GLENLEVIT.

Is the Favorite Scotch Whisky, to be had at all First Class Refreshment Places.

PRELLER (Bordeaux), CLARETS and SAUTERNES.

A large shipment just received. The duty is less. The price is lower.

PITHER & LEISER, VICTORIA, B. C.



FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC

The Tide Has Reversed and British Columbia Will Shake Off Bondage.

An Immense Liberal Meeting Said So Saturday Night in the Lyceum.

Mr. Templeman's Square and Honest Position on the School Question.

I Will Oppose Coercive Legislation From the Present or Any Government.

No Hedging or Equivocation About That—The Audience Thought it Plain Enough.

While Conservative chairmen were [p]leading that empty chairs at their [m]eetings Saturday nigh be filled up, the [L]iberal gathering at the Lyceum was [o]ne of the grandest, biggest and most [en]thusiastic of the campaign. The [bu]ilding was taxed to its very utmost [c]apacity, not a vacant foot of space be[in]g available.

Hon. Senator McInnes presided and [m]ade a stirring speech in opening the [p]roceedings. Hon. A. N. Richards al[so] spoke briefly, giving a short history [of] the facts leading up to the school [qu]estion, and he scored many good [po]ints.

Hon. Senator McInnes introduced [Ho]n. Joseph Martin, who was compell[ed] to stand for a couple of minutes in [fa]ce of the perfect hurricane of ap[pl]ause which greeted him.

It was, he said, a peculiar feature of [th]e campaign, so far as Col. Prior's [ca]ndidature was concerned, that, while [th]e friends of the Colonel held that the [sc]hool question had nothing to do with [th]e contest, yet there was a gentleman [at]tending the meetings of the Colonel's [su]pporters who would get up and speak [fo]r an hour on that subject. (Laugh[te]r.) Mr. Martin then went into the [hi]story of the Barrett case, in which the [co]nstitutionality of the Manitoba act of [18]90 was established. He also dealt [w]ith the bills of rights question, show[in]g that in no case was there a bill of [ri]ghts that was recognized at the time [of] the union, containing any mention of [se]parate schools. Manitobans are pre[pa]red to abide by the constitution, no [m]atter how hard it may be, but they [kn]ow there is nothing in the constitution [en]abling the governor-in-council to do [an]ything but justice, so that if he con[si]dered that he is justified in interfering [in] this case, his action must be justified [by] a sense of what is right and fair, but [he] must do so, subject to the ratifica[tio]n of parliament. It was argued that [th]e Dominion government had suppli[ca]ted Manitoba to restore separate [sc]hools; they did nothing of the kind; [th]ey ordered her, peremptorily, to do so. [W]hat Manitoba wants is an investiga[tio]n of all the facts and then let legisla[tio]n follow on the findings of that in[ve]stigation. (Applause.) Mr. Martin [m]ade a strong appeal to the electors to [st]and by the prairie province in her [st]ruggle with the great power at Otta[wa], and his remarks were greeted with [tre]mendous bursts of applause.

He did not wish to allude to any great [le]ngth to the gentleman who had been [br]ought here from Winnipeg to oppose [hi]m (laughter) but when Mr. Martin [hea]rd that the Conservative party here [ha]d sent back there for a man to talk [ag]ainst Manitoba, he wondered who [co]uld be got to do so (laughter), and he [ho]nestly believed that the only man [th]at could be found willing to do such a [di]rty job was W. F. Luxton. (Great [ch]eering.) Mr. Luxton had been induced [to] contest South Winnipeg in the local [el]ections; the reason for that also was [be]cause there was no one [el]se could be found to [op]pose Mr. J. D. Cameron. (Laugh[te]r.) Mr. Martin created considerable [m]erriment by relating Mr. Luxton's [ch]anges of political opinion. Hon. Mr. [M]ackenzie, the Conservatives were very [fo]nd of boasting, had been compelled to [st]and at his departmental door to keep [of]f boodlers. So had the party which [M]r. Martin belonged to when they got [in]to power in Manitoba, and one of the [pr]incipal persons against whom that shot [ga]un had to used was Mr. W. F. Luxton. [(C]heers.) Mr. Martin scored Mr. Lux[to]n badly over some "deals" he had [tr]ied to work in on the government. [T]he now immensely popular visitor [clo]sed his last speech of the campaign [by] calling on the electors to vote solid [fo]r Mr. Templeman, and he was answer[ed] by the immense audience with a [mi]ghty "yes."

Mr. Templeman came forward and the [au]dience rose to shout their greeting. [H]e thanked the electors for the splendid [m]anifestations of good feeling towards [hi]m that had been witnessed at the vari[ou]s meetings, and he trusted that this [go]od feeling would be confirmed on Mon[da]y at the polls. (Cheers.) As to any [qu]estion of his position on the school [m]atter, Mr. Templeman came out fairly [an]d squarely by promising to vote [ag]ainst any coercive legislation by the [pr]esent or any subsequent Dominion [go]vernment, whether it came from the [Co]nservatives or Liberals. (Great cheer[in]g.)

A Voice.—Where is Montague?

Another Voice.—In the soup with the [re]st of them.

Mr. Templeman also showed that [wh]ile Messrs. Prior and Earle had fail[ed] to get the extra allowance for the [po]stoffice clerks, they had time to see [th]at there was a good price on the esti[ma]tes for the postoffice site, in which [th]ey were both shareholders. (Cheers and laughter.) It was also plain that if two faithful supporters of the government had not influence enough to have the trifling difficulty with the post-office clerks settled, they had very little weight in much larger questions affecting the interests of British Columbia, and this constituency in particular (Cheers.) Had it not been for the kind intervention of Lord Aberdeen (cheers) those unfortunate clerks would have had to whistle for the all the good Messrs. Prior and Earle could do them. (Laughter and applause.) There was the San Pedro on the rocks outside, a monument to the incapacity and neglect of the Dominion government in allowing to remain in existence such an advertisement of insufficiently buoyed and lighted waters in this part. The powder magazine in Beacon Hill park, still full of powder, is in the same position, not withstanding all the efforts to get it removed. (Hear, hear.) Then there was the effort of the council of the Board of Trade to get the C. P. R. steamers to call here, but so far, without success. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Templeman promised, if elected, to sign a compact with Mr. Martin, that if the latter, with his parliamentary experience and undoubtedly high position in the Liberal party, will promise to help out British Columbia, he, Mr. Templeman, would work faithfully with him in advancing and promoting the interests of Manitoba and the Territories. (Cheers.)

There was a tremendous storm of applause when Mr. Templeman announced the resignation of Dr. Montague, and the storm redoubled when he gave out that Minister Haggart had also deserted the sinking ship. But the climax was reached when the speaker gave out the latest intelligence, showing the deplorable state of wreck and confusion at Ottawa, and that it would not be surprising if Mr. Laurier were called upon at any moment to restore order. The audience simply went wild with enthusiasm.

Mr. Alex. Wilson wished to ask Mr. Templeman a question. It was, in effect, whether, if the municipal council would revive the subject, he would press the Dominion government for a refund of the amount expended by the city in the smallpox epidemic, which had been brought about by the blundering incapability of Dominion government officials here and the neglect of those at Ottawa. (Hear, hear.) He asked Mr. Templeman this question because he took it as certain that that gentleman would be elected on Monday. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Templeman concurred in Mr. Wilson's request. He had always believed that the Dominion government were bound to pay this expense. But he would go further than that and insist upon the duty of the Dominion government to maintain the Darcey Island leper station. (Cheers.)

Commodore John Irving brought down the house when he said he was a representative of British Columbia, and as such a representative of the whole of Canada, for British Columbia is an integral part of British Columbia, and without her there would be no Canada at all (great cheers). He was strongly in favor of non-sectarian national schools, believeing that the home and church were the places to inculcate religious principles (hear,hear), and that all the state had to do with education was to see that the child received such teaching as made him a good citizen, self-supporting, intelligent and independent. A good common school education laid the foundation for a desirable citizen, and the church and home could mould the religious ideas as suited the occasion; but it was wrong and hurtful to the general good if religious disputes are brought into clash with the school (cheers). As to the question of the day, he was glad to see that the tide of reform had set in, but instead of sweeping in the old directioin, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it had been turned and was now rushing in a mighty wave from the Pacific to the Atlantic (tremendous cheering). He closed by saying that if Mr. Templeman is elected he will prove worthy of the confidence of the people. Ther was no question that British Columbia had been rightly treated at any time. She had been particularly neglected in the matter of tariff, which was intended to make the manufacturers rich at the expense of the working man and the farmer (hear, hear). "If you can show me a farmer that has become a millionarire under the national policy I will quit," said the Commodore, and he was endorsed by a tremendous burst of cheering.

Dr. Milne said it would take the speakers all night if they referred to all the grievances Victoria had against the Dominion government. He referred to the manner in which the government has treated the city in connection with the Indian reserve. There were many questions on which the Liberals opposed the government, particularly on their tariff policy, their franchise act and their policy of gerrymander. The Liberal party had always fought for provincial rights. Mr. Templeman was a staunch supporter of provincial rights, and had pledged himself to oppose coercion no matter from what party it came. The dodger circulated to-day purporting to be a speech delivered by Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, was a garbled report. Party should be forgotten and all should fight for provincial cmwfy all hsould fight for the principle of provincial rights. (Applause.)

Mr. Wm. Marchant prophesied that Mr. Templeman, whom he had had the pleasure of nominating at the largest convention held in the city, would be elected on Monday. He spoke at some length strongly opposing the coercion of Manitoba. The Dominion government had forced the question into the political arena, pitting Catholic against Protestant. Here in this province we have secular schools, and to show that the Catholics did not demand religious teaching in the schools, Mr. Marchant pointed out that there were three Catholics on the staff of the city. A man was never asked any questions about his religious belief when he applied for a position. Mr. Marchant closed with the request that all would vote for Mr. Templeman.

Mr. A. H. Scaife reminded those present of the visit of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, which he said had done the Liberal cause much good. The visit of Mr. Luxton had also, he considered, done the Liberal party some service. He referred to the inconsistencies of the local protectionists, citing particularily the action of the Colonist in having their Christmas number printed in the east.

Mr. Bodwell rose to say a few words when Commodore Irving, who had left the meeting a few minutes before, returned and announced the complete wreck of the Conservative government. Men went wild; umbrellas were waved, hats thrown up; men jumped on chairs and yelled, and there was an absolute wildness of enthusiasm for several minutes, only to be revived when Mr. Bodwell remarked in a lull, "We've just had a wire to say so."

A vote of thanks was moved to Mr. Martin for the great service he had done in this contest, and the vast audience responded with a solid and stentorious "yes" when the chairman put the question. There was dead silence when he asked for the negative, and then there were three mighty cheers for the visitor from Manitoba.

The meeting dispersed with cheers for Templeman, Martin and Laurier.

A FLAT FAILURE.

Small Band of the Faithful Attend the Last Conservative Meeting.

Mr. Beaven Puts Some Questions to Mr. McPhillips on School Question.

The Conservative meeting at A. O. U. W. hall on Saturday eveing was poorly attended, considering that it was the last meeting of the campaign. The chairman, Mr. E. A. Lewis, graphically alluded to the lack of audience at the commencement in words which savored strongly of the auctioneer: "Gentlemen behind, will you kindly move up and fill up these seats. Plenty of empty seats in front, genetlemen. Walk up and fill those seats. Rather see you sitting in front than standing behind!"

Mr. McPhillips was the first speaker. He endeavored to arouse the drooping courage of the few present by saying that he had not the slightest doubt as to the result. He was sure the people of Victoria would return Col. Prior a handsome majority. He claimed that Mr. Bodwell avoided legitimate criticisms of his inflamatory pamphlet by indulging in personalities. He repeated the arguments used by him in the highly colored pamphlet and in his previous speeches on the subject. He claimed that the former part of the judgment was the important part of it; and said Mr. McPhillips, referring to this formal part: "Now, gentleman, what language could be used more definite, more precise and more to the point?" He characterized the remarks of Mr. Bodwell as falsehoods, and said Mr. Bodwell was breaking the code of ethics which should govern every legal gentleman in endeavoring to influence electors by statements that were untrue. He urged those present to confidently trust the Conservative party would only do what is just and right. He claimed that Mr. Bodwell had charged Mr. Ewart with working for a large fee and was not acting conscientiously in the case. He again charged Mr. Bodwell with uttering statements entirely false when he stated that anti-British tendencies were inculcated in the Catholic schools. He quoted as his authority for this statement addresses presented to different governors-general by the pupils of those schools. These addresses, Mr. McPhillips claimed, teemed with loyalty. It made him blush as a Canadian and a loyal British subject to see the Union Jack in the hands of such unworthy characters as the Liberals, who were at the theatre on on Friday evening. He gave the answer yes to Ald. Macmillan's question as to whether state money should go towards supporting schools where sectrlanism is taught, which was asked of Col. Prior in the theatre, and which the Colonel refused to answer. He wished those present to remember that although he was a Catholic he was not prejudiced in the matter. Mr. McPhillips occupied over two hours speaking against time. He looked several times in a beseeching way at the door to see if Col. Prior and his contingent had arrived. He occupied some of the time in reading funny extracts from an English periodical.

Mr. C. F. Beaven wanted to ask Mr. McPhillips two questions. His first was that as Mr. McPhillips had referred to James Trow, a Liberal member, losing his seat, would he tell the meeting why James Trow was disqualified?

Mr. McPhilips did not know the actual facts in connection with the case.

Mr. Beaven:—If you believe in Separate schools why were you educated in a Presbyterian college?

Mr. McPhillips replied that at nine years of age he had received all the education that could be obtained in a public school, and his father sent him to the Presbyterian college. True he might have been sent to the Catholic College at St. Boniface, but the higher education there was imparted in French.

C. Phillips Wolley said he had last stood on the platform as a referee in a prize-fight. He had no particular political creed. He told a story regarding the political agitation at the time of the small-pox epidemic, which he ended by remarking that politics was a worse epidemic than small-pox, but when both came together all hell would not hold them. He claimed that Canada had no better friends than the knicker-bocker Englishman. He was standing on the platform to-day because of the destruction of his property in England on account of free trade. He claimed that the statesmen and literary geinuses came from the leisure class of England. British Columbia had been asking for a cabinet minister since confederation, and now that it had secured one, the people should make an effort to retain him. Mackenzie Bowell was for the time being a typical Canadian, and it was an insult to the Canadian people to doubt his telegrams for an instant. He tackled the Manitoba school question and claimed that the order laid an obligation on the Dominion government to redress the wrongs of the minority of Manitoba. If the electors were to choose between the men, little distinction could be made. Mr. Templeman was an honest, straight-forward courteous gentleman, fond of absolute fair play. He showed this at the theatre on Friday night and won there many votes by his courteous conduct. But so also was Col. Prior, a straight-forward, honorable man, and in his ten years public service nothing could be found against him. The miners of Nanaimo had given him a reputation, and as referee of this prize-fight (laughter) he would decide that the best thing the electors could do is to keep what they had, a cabinet minister (applause).

R. Cassidy was the next speaker. He dealt with the Manitoba school question. Mr. Bodwell's address reminded him of a little boy with a kite, holding the string in his hand, the kite flying in the heavens and attached to the boy by the slenderest string, which would break with little resistence. He thought the report that Col. Prior is not a cabinet minister is the greatest folly from the standpoint of constitutional practice. He would not have spoken, but someone was necessary to fill in the gap till the Colonel came.

Col. Prior was well received by the scattered audience present. He would not, he said, deal with the Manitoba school question, but with local matters. He had no objection to the cartoon in the Times, as it represented him on top—of the drill shed. He took exception to the remarks of Mr. Martin regarding the neglect of British Columbia matters in the house of commons. He referred to Hansard and found that in 189- and 1895 he spoke several times in the house. He believed that the government had done all that it can do in the matter of removing the San Pedro as the owners had not yet abandoned the same. He claimed there was no boodle for himself and Mr. Earle in the sale of the postoffice site. He would not say that British Columbia got as much as it should, but the members did the best they could, and he and Mr. Earle got the new postoffice for Victoria. He denied that he had an interest in the contract for building the same. He was only one of the sureties for Messrs. Elford & Smith. He admitted that there was some little trouble at Ottawa. He read the following dispatch that had been received by the Colonist:

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—Within a week's time, it seems as if a new ministry will be formed, with Sir Charles Tupper, sr., as premier. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and he had a long conference this afternoon and evening, and although Premier Bowell has not as yet resigned, it is more than likely he will do so as soon as he has the opportunity of consulting his party friends in caucus next Tuesday or Wednesday. This action is forced upon him by the fact that at 7:45 to-night seven ministers tendered their resignations. They are Messrs. Foster, Tupper, Haggart, Montague, Ives, Dickey and Wood. The Premier himself informed me of the fact. As yet he has not decided what course to take, but seemingly it will be as indicated above.

Sir Charles Tupper, senior, is quite willing to undertake the task of forming a new ministry. It is said that Hugh John Macdonald will join him, together with those who have resigned.

Col. Prior pointed out that these were the seven Protestant ministers of the government. That did not mean the breaking up of the Conservative party, but meant the solidification of the party. This would make no difference as to his standing. He might have a better position in Sir Charles Tupper's government.

E. Crow Baker was the last speaker. He apologized to Mr. Luxton for his remark at the theatre that he (Mr. Baker) objected to the importation of public speakers. He closed by urging those present to vote for Col. Prior.

Cheers for the candidate and the Queen brought the meeting to a close.

A PARTIZAN CHAIRMAN.

To the Editor:—In the Colonist's issue of this morning referring to the "passage at arms" last night between the chairman, Mr. E. Crow Baker, and myself, at Col. Prior's meeting, it is stated that after the chairman made his remark about the empty wagon I rose to my feet and shouted "Sit down Baker." This is an extraordinary perversion of what occurred. The chairman's conduct had not proved acceptable to a portion of the audience, and after his remark about the wagon, in reply to those who clamoured to have the remedial order read, he could not obtain a hearing when he stood up. Seeing he wished to speak and wanting to hear him, I endeavored to aid him and called out "Order, hear Mr. Baker!" He saw me and hearing cries of "Sit down," and catching my last word "Baker," assumed I spoke to him. I spoke to the crowd and did not even forget to refer to the chairman as "Mr." I saw Mr. Baker did not grasp the situation and wished to explain it. I am sure he will be glad to know the facts now, and acknowledge his error. Had I addressed him direct I would have done so in the usual manner.

But I have a complaint against Mr. Baker of a serious kind, and I want an explanation from him. In the beginning of the meeting he gave the audience the positive assurance that anyone having questions to ask might put them through him at the close of each address. The audience accepted this assurance, (See Colonist.) I was not satisfied with the acuracy of some statements of Mr. Luxton in his speech, so I wrote out five questions for him to answer through the chair, and, holding them in my hand rose up in the gallery, at the end of Mr. Luxton's address, to put them through the chairman as arranged. Mr. Baker told me peremptorily to sit down. I refused to submit to such arbitrary dictation and violation of the agreement, and demanded the right to ask the questions. (See Colonist.) Mr. Baker repeatedly refused to put them (See Colonist) and tried with the assistance of a section of the audience to cry me down. But Mr. Baker ought to have known better than to try to intimidate me by these tactics or later with his childish threat of "police!" and I remained standing as a protest against such arbitrary and unfair conduct, and such an outrageous breach of faith. Mr. Templeman seeing that the situation had come to a deadlock, asked his supporters as a favor to let the meeting proceed. I immediately sat down, for though Mr. Templeman had entered late and did not grasp the situation, or the right I was contending for, yet I would gladly abandon, to please him, a right which I was prepared to maintain all night if necessary as a protest againts the conduct of a chairman who could give a solemn promise to a meeting and then promptly break that promise because he feared the result of the qustions I was about to ask.

Mr. Baker prated about fair play last night from the chair. I never saw, anywhere, a chairman whose exhibition of a partizan spirit was so flagrant and indecent. It is the first time also, I have heard one whom "I have the right to assume to be a gentleman" pass his word on a public platform and fail to keep it.

Yours Faithfully,

ARCHER MARTIN

P. S.—I have already sent a similar letter to the editor of the Colonist with the request that he should insert it in his next issue in answer to the remarks made regarding myself in this morning's issue of that paper. A. M.

Victoria, Jan. 4, 1896.

A BUSINESS BUILT AROUND A CENTRAL IDEA

We've no copyright or trademark on the idea—it's free as air—so free that perhaps a few others might follow our example and experience the same pleasing results. Following up this grand idea of doing business has made this great clothing store what it is to-day—the livest and cheapest and best in Victoria. Victoria people, we find, are not the kind of folks who expect us to wait seven years—as Jacob did—for their patronage. Hence the success of a live clothing store among live, progressive people..........

"We pay a little more for our clothing and sell it for a little less than others do. That's how we thrive."

Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Macintoshes, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods etc., ready for your inspection.

Cameron, 55 Johnson St.

If You Want a

TURKEY OR GOOSE

Don't forget to see our stock before purchasing.

SPEED BROS.,

Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

If you have not made Mincemeat, try the

Queen's Mincemeat,

Made by OKELL & MORRIS,

From the Queen's Receipt.

The Finest Mincemeat in the World.

Expected the Crowd

And got them—made up a nice lot of Clothes from our stock and have another consignment of Fine Serges just in.

You Can Get : : : :

Your Suit before Christmas if you order now. Wouldn't shave profits so close, but we must have money. No one can touch our prices.

J. W. CREIGHTON, Merchant Tailor,

86 Government Street.

R. J. MATTHEWS, Merchant Tailor,

101 DOUGLAS STREET,

is making a First-Class Suit to Order for $15; Good Pants to order, $3.50. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Call and inspect my goods before buying elsewhere.

VERY CHOICE POTATOES, 75c. PER SACK

10c. A CAKE for IVORY SOAP

And a great variety of other Laundry and Toilet Soaps reduced, preparing for stock-taking.

Hardress Clarke, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

The Nordheimer Piano

For Tone, Durability, and Thoroughness of Workmanship is Justly Entitled to the Reputation as

The Standard Piano of the Dominion

M. W. WAITT & CO., Agents

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TO THE PUBLIC

Our Best

DOUBLE SCREENED

New Wellington Coal

Put up in sacks in any quantity at the rate of

per ton $5.00 per ton

at SPRATT'S WHARF,

Delivery Extra.

SPRATT & MACAUALY, Agents.

Christmas Fruits.

Valencia raisins and currents just arrived from the east; cheap and thoroughly clean, at Johns Bros., 250 Douglas street.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Small advertisements, set like this paragraph, received up to 4 p.m. each day. Larger ads. must be sent in earlier. "Changes" for standing ads. received up to 11 a.m.

THIEVES FALL OUT

The Storm Which Has Been Brewi for a Long Time Has Burst in Earnest.

Montague and Haggart's Determined Attempt to Oust Premier Bowell.

Will Result in the General Wreck of the Already Derelict Party.

Toronto, Jan. 4.—The Toronto World's (Conservative) Ottawa dispatch says:

If the political situation was interesting yesterday it is doubly so to-day. Important developments may be expected within the next few hours. The report was current all over the city yesterday that Sir Mackenzie Bowell had resigned the premiership, but there is no truth in it. It is learned, however, that for some time past certain ministers, notably Haggard and Montague, have not been pulling very harmoniously with Sir Mackenzie Bowell; indeed it has been an open secret for weeks that there were internal dissensions in the cabinet.

What the motives are which underly this feeling against the premier, may easily be conjectured. In some quarters there were unfulfilled ambitions to be gratified, in others the conviction that possibly a change might be in the interests of the Conservative party. These two elements were represented at a meeting held in Dr. Montague's office yesterday. Mr. Haggart was present and about a dozen of the Conservative Ontario members. As a result of the meeting Messrs. Haggart and Montague were deputed to wait upon Sir Mackenzie Bowell and to suggest to him the advisability of stepping down and out. They were closeted with the premier for nearly two hours yesterday afternoon, but as yet Sir Mackenzie is neither down nor out. On the contrary, it looks as if the war horse were firm in the conviction that the party as a whole is behind him and he will stick to the ship.

Close on the heels of Sir Mackenzie's rumored resignation, publicity has been given to the strange but startling story of which your correspondent has been cognizant of for several weeks, and, as a result of which it is probable that Dr. Montague's resignation will shortly be handed in. The story goes that some anonymous letters have been sent to the Governor-General preferring certain charges against Sir A. P. Caron in the matter of an alleged deal with the Montreal Street and Belt Line railway company two sessions ago, by which it was said he was to get $25,000 to get it through the house.

These letters have been examined by an expert in handwriting, who expresses the opinion that they were written by Dr. Montague. It is only fair to the doctor to say that he emphatically denies the statement.

Vote Early and Vote for Templeman.

AN UNTENABLE POSITION.

U. S. Law Writers Condemn the President's Position.

Under the heading, "An Untenable Position," the Boston Herald says:—

Within the last twenty-four hours a perceptible change seems to have come over a great many people in this part of the country, and probably in other sections, respecting the Venezuelan quarrel. We are told that the message of the president does not mean war, but means that the United States government is to assent its rights and that such an assertion, if properly backed up by a display of determination, will bring about the desired result and England will yield. In other words, this view of recent events implies that we are playing a game of bluff, and count upon the weakening of the other side. But in games of chance where bluffing is employed, sometimes to considerable advantage, the man who indulges in this method would consider himself a fool if he informed his opponent that this what he was doing. If at the present time we have not the least intention of fighting, no matter what the boundary lines of Venezuela may be, to make these exaggerated pretensions and at the same time to inform the English people that we do not propose to fight is to act in insufferably silly manner, and in a way calculated to win for our diplomacy the deserved contempt and ridicule of the world.

To judge how matters of this kind are regarded, we must go outside our own country, and also outside of England. The at all biased in favor of the English, and would like nothing better than to have the English international inufience in some way lessened. The construction that the French put upon this complication is not at all biassed in favor of the English, and yet their leading newspapers and their eminent public men have asserted, almost without qualification, that the position taken by the president is untenable, and that his method of asserting it is in defiance of the rules of diplomatic courtesy. This judgment, we say, is that of a nation which is in the position to look at the question with an entire impartiality except that it would be disposed to favor, as far as it could, American pretensions that were antagonistic to the claims of the English. Clearly if we cannot convince so favoring a judge, then our case must, indeed, be a poor one.

This is brought out by the opinions that have been expressed by the best authorities on questions of international law in this country. The authorities at Harvard that have been consulted on this subject, have pronounced against the theory laid down in President Cleveland's message. Prof. Woolsey, the instructor of international law at Yale, states that the president is "ill-advised," and that the policy he is adopting "is not that of a mediator, but of a dictator." Prof. von Holst, the author of the best history on the constitutional development of the United States that has ever been written, and at present the professor of international law at the university of Chicago, has said of the president's message: "This not the Monroe doctrine; it is dictatorship, pure and simple. By no license of reasoning, short of wilful misconstruction and misstatement, can the Monroe doctrine be made applicable to the controversy. By no principle or practice of international law can the United States find excuse for the position President Cleveland advocates. The president and secretary Olney have nothing as a basis for their illegitimate doctrines. I condemn their utterances as a public disgrace and a calamity." Prof. Moore, instructor in International law at Columbia college and former assistant secretary of state under Mr. Blaine, says that he believes that "England's position in regard to the boundary of Venezuela is the right one, and that the sentiment that has been aroused in America is almost an insane one."

It is true that we can obtain, to offset this certificate of approval from Mexico and Buenos Ayres, and at home from such cool and dispassionate diplomatists as the leaders of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. But can any American citizen in his senses assume that this is the material out of which a game of bluff is to be played against one of the strongest military nations in the world? Are not those who are responsible for our government—that is, our president and our congress—acting in this matter like a gathering of foolish schoolboys, instead of responsible and dignified rulers of a great, powerful people? If they do not intend to do what they say, if they are indulging in idle threats which are not to be backed up by deeds, they are preparing the way for a terrible humiliation for the people of this country.

It is absurd to suppose that the claims that we make will be admitted. As we have shown, those in our country who are best informed in international law assert that we have no right to make them, while entirely disinterested foreigners class them as preposterous. Change the situation for a moment and imagine that England made a demand upon us which its authorities on international law asserted was untenable, and which all competent foreign authorities condemned, does any one suppose that we would yield if such claims were backed up by a threat of war? The effect upon us of such threats would be just the reverse. It would arouse the people to an intense and indignant defiance. If this would be the effect of making unwarrantable demands upon us, we may rest assured that a similar course of action will produce a like result in England, and while the English people are told, as so many of our newspapers are now telling them, that we are not doing this for war, their feelings of indignation at the demand can hardly fail to be mixed with disgust at a government which could thus lower its dignity to the level of making empty threats which it did not intend to enforce. We have, we confess, a better opinion of American character than those entertain who state that war is impossible, because we fear that many Americans will prefer a fight rather than undergo the humiliation of a backdown, a fate which is certainly in store for our country if we persist, in the absence of war, in following the course we have adopted.

Vote Early and Vote for Templeman.

THE ONLY, REAL ISSUE

Dalton McCarthy Says There is no Escape From the Important Question.

Col. Prior's Re-Election Means an Acceptance of Government's School Policy.

British Columbia should Stand Firmly by Her Sister Province in This Crisis.

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—Dalton McCarthy was interviewed by your correspondent to-day in regard to the Victoria election. He said: "I understand that Col. Prior, as indeed it was necessary he should, has accepted the policy of the government with respect to remedial legislation in Manitoba, and that his opponent, Mr. Templeman, opposes interference with the school system of that province. If so, then I trust that Col. Prior will be defeated, as another victory on that line would be decisive.

The circumstance of Col. Prior's appointment to office makes the question of the decision of the electors of his constituency more significant than under ordinary circumstances it would be for Col. Prior has accepted the position in the government rendered vacant by Clarke Wallce's resignation because of the policy of the administration with reference to Manitoba.

"I am quite certain that the government could not have given the offer to any member coming from the province of Ontario who would have had a chance for re-election, and the endorsement by Victoria of Col. Prior as a member of the Bowell government would really mean acceptance by that constituency of the policy of the government on the question of separate schools. There is no escape from this position. A member of the ministry resigned because he could not, although agreeing in all other respects with the ministerial policy, accept their view of the separate school question. A successor to that minister having acceded to the government view, appeals to his consituency for re-election. His re-election, therefore, means an acceptance of the government policy by the electors.

"It would be not only extraordinary but most lamentable, if British Columbia should be found, in a crisis like this, in opposition to her sister province, Manitoba. Manitoba's fight is for the right to control her own school system, and the great body of her people have reached the same conclusion as has been arrived at in British Columbia and in the other English speaking provinces, that the nationl school system is the one best suited to its wants. In the events which have happened there is no jurisdiction in the Dominion parliament to interfere in this matter of education with the autonomy of the province, and, by a Dominion act, to repeal the public school act which existed with most disastrous results for nineteen years. No well informed public man now pretends that the passage of such an act is not a question of policy to be determined, as any other question of policy is, by a reference to the advantage or disadvantage of adopting a particular measure, and therefore in the re-election of Col. Prior, every elector who votes for him will be directly affirming that he is in favor of a system of separate schools for a province which almost unanimously repudiates it as unwise and detrimental to its best interests."

The annual report of trade and navigation brought down to-day shows trade to have been in a deplorable state for the past year. There is a decrease of sixteen million dollars in the trade returns. Trade with Britain for the year fell off fifteen millions and increased with the States eight millions. All round the average of duty collected on imports was 16 per cent. There was, however, 22 per cent. collected on British goods, and 12½ only on United States goods, making the tax on British goods 6 per cent. greater than the average and 10½ per cent. greater than on United States goods.

The exports of Victoria fell off during the year from $3,265,000 to $839,769. The imports fell from two millions and a half to one million and a half.

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—Those who have taken a census of parliament assert that the government will be defeated in any attempt to restore the Roman Catholic schools of Manitoba. Parliament met yesterday and most of the members are here.

What to Send

As a Christmas present to the loved ones far away is a momentous question with many just now.

The selection of a suitable present is a matter upon which one is always willing to accept some advice.

Here is ours:

Endeavor to choose something that will bring the greatest amount of pleasure for the greatest length of time for the least expenditure.

Now that's advice.

Here's an undeniable, absolute and positive fact: Nothing will bring a greater amount of real enjoyment to distant friends for a greater length of time at such a small expenditure as

A Paid Up Subscription To the Twice-a-Week TIMES For One Year.

This will cost but $1.50 and twice each week for 52 weeks will be, to the recelpient, a welcome visitor and a constant reminder of friendly solicitude on the part of the donor.

Think of it! Only $1.50 will buy the best of all Christmas presents—will bring pleasure and happiness into the home for one entire year if expended in the purchase of A PAID UP SUBSCRIPTION to the TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES.

Send your friend this best of all Christmas presents.

SEND IT NOW!

Sample copies free of charge at the TIMES OFFICE, BROAD STREET.

Vote Early and Vote for Templeman.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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$1.50 to Pt. Townsend.
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ON THE FINE STEAMER.

"City of Kingston"

Leaving here daily, except Monday, at 9:00 A. M.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent

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CHINA AND JAPAN.

SS. "MOUNT LEBANON," capacity about 4,000 tons, due about 5th Dec., will proceed to Honolulu.

S.S. "RHOSINA," 2800 tons dead weight, due at Victoria about 23rd December, for Honolulu via Portland.

PUGET SOUND & CENTRAL AMERICA SS. CO'Y.

The S.S. TRANSIT, Capt. Berg, will leave Seattle on 12th December, for Central American ports.

For particulars apply to F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Importers of Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise, Board of Trade Building.

From London for Victoria Direct.

A first class sailing vessel will be dispatched from London for this port during the month of February. Cargo may be engaged at favorable rates, on application to R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.

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POINTS on PUGET SOUND

S.S. "ROSALIE."

Leaves Victoria Daily at 8:30 p.m. except Saturdays.

Arriving at Victoria Daily except Sundays at 5 p.m.

Leaves Seattle at 10 a.m. Daily except Sundays.

For Tickets and Information call on

J. K. DEVLIN, Agent,
75 Government Street.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

FROM HALIFAX.

Dominion Line, Labrador .. .. .. Jan. 18
Dominion Line, Scotsman .. .. .. Feb. 1
Allan Line, Numidian .. .. Jan. 11
Allan Line, Laurentian .. .. Jan. 25

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

Beaver Line, Lake Huron, ... Jan. 8
Beaver Line, Superior .. .. Jan. 22

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line, Umbria .. .. Dec. 28
American Line, New York .. .. .. Dec. 25
White Star Line, Britannic .. .. .. Jan. 8
White Star Line, Majestic .. .. .. Jan. 15
Red Star Line, Friesland .. .. .. Dec. 25
Anchor Line, Ethiopia .. .. Jan. 11
Anchor Line, Furnessia .. .. Jan. 25
Nor. German Lloyd, Ems .. .. .. Jan. 14
Nor. German Lloyd, Aller .. .. .. Jan. 21
Allan State Line, Pomeranian .. .. Jan. 16
Allan State Line, Sarmatian .. .. Jan. 30

Saloon fares from $40.00 to $90.00, according to steamer and location of berth. Second Cabin, $25.00 to $40.00. Steerage $24.50 to $27.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here.

For sailing list, steamer accommodation, and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

When you go East take the

Popular and Scenic Route

Across the Continent.

FATES CHEAPER THAN VIA ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Through Sleeper and Upholstered Tourist Cars in charge of competent porters running through without change to

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D. P. A., Victoria.
Vancouver.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27,
Taking effect June 21st, 1895.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING,
G. A. CARLETON, Manager.
General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 25.

To Take Effect at 8:00 a. m. on Monday, October 28th, 1895.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington..	A. M. 8.00	P. M. 3 20
Ar. Nanaimo..	11.40	6.38
Ar. Wellington..	12.00	6.55

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy
Lv. Wellington for Victoria..	A. M. 8.20	P. M. 3 30
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria..	8 40	3 45
Ar. Victoria ..	12.20	7 00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

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JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

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Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

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Lv. Victoria .... Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo ....Friday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday 7 a.m.

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R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents,
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Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

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TUESDAYS—Leaves Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Ganges Harbor and way ports. Returning, connects with evening train for Victoria.

WEDNESDAYS—Same as Monday.

THURSDAYS.—Leaves Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Nanaimo via Ganges Harbor and way ports.

FRIDAYS.—Leaves Nanaimo at 7.00 a.m for Sidney and way ports, connecting with evening train for Victoria.

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9 00 am	Lv	MI	..*Victoria...	110	Ar	4 15 am
11 45 am	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	12 30 am
3 00 pm	Lv	82	.. Seattle....	28	Lv	9 45 pm
4 45 pm	Ar	110	**Tacoma.	MI	Lv	7 30 pm

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Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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As with an old Piano when it becomes tin-potic and jars on your ears, and the expense of keeping it in tune become unbearable, make a change and it must be an improvement. We have the finest line of PIANOS and ORGANS in B. C. At....

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ELECTION CARDS.

The Mayoralty.

To the Electors of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Having been called on by a delegation of business men, together with the solicitation of a large number of ratepayers asking me to become a candidate for mayor at the forthcoming election, I willingly comply with their wishes, and, if elected to that honorable position, will to the best of my ability pay strict attention to the duties of the office.

Trusting to you, ladies and gentlemen, for your vote and influence,

I am, yours most respectfully.

A. J. McLELLAN.

To the Electors of Victoria:

The Mayoralty

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Having been solicited by many Ratepayers to again offer myself for re-election at the next annual election for Mayor, I have much pleasure in acceding to their request, and beg to announce myself as a candidate for the ensuing year.

I am, Your Obedient Servant,

de21-td JOHN TEAGUE.

The Mayoralty.

Having been requested by a large number of Electors of the City of Victoria to offer myself as a candidate for the Mayoralty, I beg to submit myself to your suffrages.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Victoria, B.C., December, 1895. c30

JUST ISSUED.

BROWNLEE & BRADY'S HANDBOOK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING LAWS FOR MINERS, PROSPECTORS AND INVESTORS.

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HON. MR. MARTIN'S GRAND MANIFESTO.

Continued from Page 2.

jurisdiction up to certain amounts and in certain matters only. Sometimes when a case is brought in the inferior court and the point is taken by the lawyer for the defence that the court has no jurisdiction, that is a matter then for argument. It is argued by both sides and the court decides whether or not it has jurisdiction, but that does not end the case. After the court decided that it has jurisdiction, then the case goes on as to whether the plaintiff or the defendant is right, and the court decides that matter. So I say in this case the particular question arose in Sir John Thompson's mind, have we or have we not jurisdiction in this matter. The privy council told him you have jurisdiction. That has no effect one way or another, any more than in the case which I have put to you as to whether the plaintiff was right or the defendant was right. (Cheers.) That is the question now before the Dominion government. The inferior court in making their judgment for the defendant is responsible for that judgment, and that judgment is subject to appeal in the case that I have cited to you. So also at Ottawa, the preliminary question having been settled, and I am prepared to do what Mr. McPhillips says we must do unless we are traitors, I am prepared to obey that. No one has suggested that we must not obey the privy council. Mr. Bodwell agrees that it must be obeyed, but Mr. Bodwell quite agrees that the Dominion government are not bound by it in this case. It is not objected to by the people of Manitoba; we do not object to the Governor-in-Council hearing this appeal, but we do have something to say as to how they are to decide that appeal. (Cheers.) That is the question as to which the privy council have made no pronouncement. Mr. McPhillips would lead you to believe that they had all the facts before them when they made their decision; he alluded to that the other night. Now, what facts had they before them? The only facts they had were the acts of parliament passed in 1871 and amended from year to year, and abolished, I hope forever, in 1890. (Great cheering.) And they had also the constitution of Manitoba as in the Manitoba act and in the British North America act is set forth, and that is all they had before them. They did not go into the question of whether the people of Manitoba have acted properly in passing that bill. On the other appeal they did. On the other appeal they considered everything of that kind, and if we are going to hide ourselves behind the privy council in that way, all we need is to take that decision on which they said we were right, and we had not done any injustice. (Applause.) We did not object to follow that decision, and that leads us up to the point, and that is whether you should as electors, as citizens of the Dominion, say what the Governor-in-Council should do, or rather what he should have done, because he has done all the harm he can in the matter (applause), he has passed the remedial order. Some people say, and it is argued that the government may do that which is right. ("They may.") There is a chance of it, but I am rather sceptical on that point. I am, unlike Mr. Templeman, a little partisan, I am afraid that I am imbued with the idea that this government cannot do right upon any question. (Laughter.) I will show what they are going to do, because they have already done all they can. They have passed the remedial order which is binding at least upon them, and if it were not, on the 8th of July last, at the behest of the Quebec ministers, and in order to save themselves from defeat, Sir Mackenzie Bowell in the senate and Mr. Foster in the house of commons agreed that a session of parliament would be called not later than the 2nd of January next, and that at that session the government would introduce and press to conclusion an act giving to the Roman Catholics of Manitoba remedial legislation. What remedial legislation? Remedial legislation upon the lines of the remedial order. Now what is the remedial order? Is there any doubt about what it means? Is it not clear, let us read it, it is brief, the material part of it: The constitution provides that in a case of this kind the minority having an appeal to the Governor-in-Council, that the Governor-in-Council having made up its mind as to what is the proper remedy, shall embody that in an order-in-council, calling upon the local government to do certain things, and that if the local government refuses to do those things, then the parliament of Canada shall have jurisdiction to carry out that order. You understand where we get to. That being the law, the appeal has been made, the Governor-in-Council has passed his order-in-council, the ministers in parliament have made their pledge and have called to assist them the parliament. The house is sitting there now, and the next step is to do as I have said, and that would be to introduce an act of parliament drafted on the lines of this order, which I will now read. They call on Manitoba to pass such an act as will give the minority the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided for by the said statutes which were repealed by the two acts of 1890. What statutes were those? Why, the statutes which the buffalo-hunting, half-breeds passed in 1871. (Cheers.) And that is the kind of schools which this remedial order called upon Mr. Greenway and his cabinet to enact, for the province of Manitoba. The schools were established there in 1871, and while amendments were from time to time passed, there was never any departure from the original act, which, so far as the Roman Catholic majority were concerned, handed over to the clergy of that church full, absolute and complete control of those schools and all the money which the people were bound under those acts to vote for the maintenance of those schools. And these are the schools which Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his cabinet at Ottawa, have, in the words that I have read to you, and I think you must agree with me that they are plain, clear and distinct, I say these are the schools which Sir Mackenzie Bowell has called upon that province to re-establish, but which that province has firmly refused to do. (Great Cheering.) And now Sir Mackenzie Bowell proposes to use the jurisdiction vested in him to give back to that province those schools which they themselves have done away with. It is no idle matter; it is not an imaginary grievance; they have the power. There is no doubt about it. The privy council has decided that once for all. As an individual lawyer I was of the opinion that there could be no such power in the Manitoba act. I could not understand how it could possibly be that if our act was constitutional, as the privy council said it was. How could it be possible that there is a power there given to ministers to take away from us that constitutional, just and fair act, and substitute for it this buffalo-hunting half-breed act of 1871. However, the privy council decided the other way; that decision cannot be appealed from, and it is binding upon the province of Manitoba. The government has power to exercise the rights that I have pointed out, and there is only one power on earth to stop that, and that is the voice of the electorate of the people of Canada. (Great Cheering.) You are therefore charged with the fullest and most grave responsibility that can fall upon you as citizens of this Dominion, when on Monday next you decide by your ballot if you are desirous and willing that Col. Prior shall be the representative from this province in the government, and that the citizens of another province, situated in all respects as you are, British subjects as you are, coming, as many of you do from the older provinces, whether they should be deprived of one of the most precious privileges which they have under their constitution. I say it will not only be your duty, but your privilege, on Monday next to extend to us the hand of assistance and sympathy in this matter. (Great cheering.)

Now another matter. Our opponents say that these French citizens, with whom we have no quarrel, who are good citizens, to whom we extend every right and privilege that we desire ourselves and as to whom we never made any objection or took any point but this: that as a body of English subjects they should have no capacity as Frenchmen; no peculiar privileges in that provinces. (Cheers.) They got a privilege that was as firmly entrenched in the constitution of the province as was the other privilege of separate schools, and that was the right to use the French language in the local legislature, to have the public printing done in both tongues, to have all statutes and journals printed in French as well is in English. Now we changed that. We said that as the Germans formed as large a portion of the population of the province as the French there was as much right to speak the German language. (Applause.) We said that we were not in Germany; we were not in France; we were part of the great British empire, and the language of that empire was English. (Cheers.) That is what we said. (Cheers.) We did both those things together. We did it. I admit because we were strong, we did it as a government, we carried it because we had carried every seat in the province except five, we had 35 and the opposition had 5 seats. We were not afraid of the Conservative party (laughter and applause), who no doubt would have, and did, oppose us on this question. These five gentlemen said: No, we will make French still the official language of the country; we will leave these half-breed schools there, as a matter of politics they were bound, I suppose, to object to any and all the acts of our administration: But I admit we were powerful enough to overlook anything of that kind, and we said: Here is an opportunity to do a service not only for ourselves but for future generations for all time to come in that province, which may never arise again. We took advantage of the opportunity and we have effectually and completely settled once and for all the question as to what shall be the language of that province, and we hope we had confidence in the electors of Canada and through the different provinces that, in spite of the attempt of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, once the head of the Orange order in Canada, to re-establish himself in power by the votes of that class in the community which he had spent long years, at anly rate, so far as the loud-mouthed section of the party is concerned, in objecting to any encroachment from; I say to endeavor by means of this remedial order to capture at once and for all the votes of that class, and in doing so to take no thought of the matter that he was taking away from a portion of the Dominion to which he was bound to be loyal and whose rights he was bound to respect as much as any other portion of the Dominion, simply because his administration had become in the eyes of the people, something which should be destroyed was wrong. (Cheers.) Now he has failed in capturing the Roman Catholic vote of Canada by his actions. The Roman Catholics of Canada know that they are not likely to advance their interests in the community in supporting something which their Protestant fellow-citizens cannot consent to, and that is the coercion of a province, no matter how small that province may be, and so plainly that it is not in their interests to insist upon such coercion. Montreal Centre (great cheering), which is almost entirely Roman Catholic; Jacques Cartier, which I may say, I think is entirely Roman Catholic, have spoken in clear and convincing terms as to how they consider this coercive policy of the Bowell government. (Cheers.) Now if they did not think this is right, is it likely that you are? Are the Protestants of Canada likely to think it right, if the Roman Catholics, for whose special benefit it was proposed to be passed, but who would not be benefited at all by it, as they themselves say, do not think it right? The people of Manitoba have no complaint against their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. (Cheers.) The doing away of these schools was not intended as an attack upon the Roman Catholic creed or upon the Roman Catholics themselves. (Cheers.) It is the desire of the people of Manitoba, as I am sure it is your desire, to ensure every citizen of that province, without the slightest regard to his creed, equal rights (hear, hear) and no more than his equal rights. (Great cheering. The Protestants are in the majority in that province, but they do not ask for any special rights for the Protestants as opposed to the Roman Catholics. They simply ask for themselves, as Protestants and English speaking people, just exactly the rights which they are willing to extend to the Roman Catholics and their French Canadian fellow-citizens of their province. (Cheers.) It has been alleged to myself that I am personally intensely hostile. I have been held up by the clergy, I must admit, very often through Canada, as being hostile to the Roman Catholics. No man is less so. (Hear, hear.) I never consider for a moment, in business, in politics, in any relation of life whatever, what a man's religion is, or what country he comes from. (Tremendous cheering.) And I ask to have this credit given me, that I did say, in introducing that Act, that it was not entirely in my mind, for the reason that it appears to me, that, even in that act there was something which apparently discriminated between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. And while I admit that that discrimination is very slight, it is such a discrimination that I hope the people of Manitoba will do away with. I am sorry that I was not able to pursuade the government of which I was a member at the time, and the house also, of which I was a member, to do this work thoroughly and properly when they were at it, and make the schools in name as they are in fact—thoroughly and purely non-sectarian. (Great cheering.) There is a clause in the act which provides that in the schools, at the option of the trustees, there may be certain religious exercises conducted. It is however, most carefully provided that these exercises shall be conducted after school hours, and that if any pupil or parent or any pupil objects to any of these exercises that that pupil may absent himself from them (cheers); and it was provided that that should be at the end of school hours because we have not a climate quite as balmy as yours. (Laughter.) It is sometimes a little cold in Manitoba. (Laughter.) I do not like to make any admissions on that score; but it would have been, if the exercise had been held in the forenoon, a hardship, perhaps for children to absent themselves, because there would not have been any place for them to go during these exercises, and they could not stop out in the cold. I point this out to show you how careful we were in that respect. Now, I believe that Mr. Luxton, who has been brought out to speak against me as a Manitoban in this matter, because he is one of the very few Manitobans who think we are wrong, I say Mr. Luxton thinks we ought to have these old buffalo hunting schools yet. (Laughter.) I think that one point he alleges against me is that I wrote a letter about a year ago while at Ottawa describing the public schools of Manitoba as rank tyranny upon the Roman Catholics. Now I did write a letter about which something like that could be said, but I wish to explain just exactly what that letter was, and what I meant by it, and I stand by it to-day. (Hear, hear.) Col. Ouimet, (laughter) who has been alluded to, I believe, in this campaign—we had a little dispute about that last night.—(Laughter.) It is a moot question; some people say he went to fight in the rebellion, and he went away, (laughter) some people say he went away for one reason, and other people say it was because he was sick. (Laughter.) The Colonel is supposed to represent the clergy at Ottawa in their endeavor to re-establish these schools, and he stated in an interview that all the clergy asked with regard to this matter was the right to have their own religious exercises without interfering at all with the efficiency or in any way with the conduct of the public schools. I was surprised to see that announcement by the Colonel, and I asked him if it was correct. He told me it was, and I thereupon wrote the letter in which I pointed out, as I have to you, that as an individual citizen of Manitoba, I had some fault to find with our act, and the fault was, as I have related to you, that I thought it was better to eliminate that clause as to religious exercises altogether. (Cheering.) That as long as that clause remains there, I thought the people of Manitoba could not refuse the Roman Catholics when they made the request that in school districts where they were in the majority, in such districts as would, under the old regime have the separate schools, if they made the request that they might be allowed the use of the school house after hours to have those religious exercises of their own. I could not possibly see how if the Protestants could take advantage of the school house for the same purpose, how they could refuse it. (Hear.) And I did say, and I do not hesitate to say yet, and as I have endeavored to say to you to-night, that I thought the insertion of that clause in the act providing for religious exercises which was not satisfactory to the Protestants, or at least to many of the Protestants, was, so far as it went, rank tyranny to the Roman Catholics. (Hear, hear.) Now, I think you understand that. The Roman Catholics are not objecting to our school system, because we have got these religious exercises; their point is, that so far as the schools having more or less religion exercises they do not object, and as to the secular part of the work they have no objection. They do not say we have too much religious instruction. They say we have too little. The objection, I think, is one of conscience so far as I am concerned, and I believe it is shared by a great majority of the people in Manitoba. It is one which I am sure you also here sympathize with, and the only radical and only way is to start out with a school which does not deal or recognize so far as the act itself is concerned, the question of religion. (Applause.) I do not consider that a godless school. I consider only that it is an assertion by the state, by the legislature, that the question of religion is not one of the subjects that they should legislate upon. (Hear, they should legislate upon.(Hear, hear; that this is a question for the home and for the church. (Cheers.) It is a question we do not want to interfere with one another about (hear, hear), because we all have the right to send our children to these schools and have the right that they should mix there upon equal terms, and I say that anything that tends to set up a line between these children is wrong. (Cheers.) That was the question in Manitoba. The Roman Catholic clergy's contention was that that Roman Catholics should have the right to have, at the expense of all, at the expense of the state, Catholic schools. And there I differ from them; there I am against them, just as I am against the lord bishop of Rupertsland, who contends that Episcopalians are entitled as Episcopalians to have the public money devoted, or a portion of it, to the maintenance of Episcopalian schools, although I myself am an Episcopalian. (Great cheering.) And it is not because that demand is made by the Catholics, it is because such a demand in itself is not justified by the principle, which, to my mind, ought to control questions of this kind. And if I opposed it, I opposed it on that ground alone, and upon that ground alone I ask you to help us on Monday next. (Cheering.)

Now I understand another objection made against me personally in this matter is that I made a pledge to the Roman Catholics in that province which I am accused of having broken when I got into power. Now I wish to explain that also. There were in 1886, when the general election took place in Manitoba, the old settlers who were principally French, not altogether, because there were many of them Scotch, English and half-breeds. But all the old settlers had the advantage in point of representation as against the newcomers. The constituencies along the Red and Assiniboine rivers in which these people lived, were much smaller, but greater in territory and numbers than the constituencies of Portage la Prairie into which the Canadian settlers had come. And it was then that the party to which I belonged thought we should all have the same rights. We thought that three of these old settlers should not be worth as much politically on election day as five of us. Up to that time, out of 31 members of the legislature, we had only 7, and we contended when we came into power, that we would change that. We would not take anything away from the old settlers, but would put ourselves on a plane with them and give all as nearly as we could equal representation. Prior to that time, the Liberal party made and formulated the platform, and one of the planks of that platform was a fair redistribution of the province on the lines that I have mentioned. In 1888 Mr. Norquay went out of power through dissensions in his own party and they substituted for him Dr. Harrison. Dr. Harrison took into his government a gentleman named Mr. Burke, and that gentleman went back to his constituency for re-election, just as Col. Prior is going back now. And we took the opportunity of alleging then, as I do here, that the consituents of St. Francois Xavier, which he represented, should reject him, and should not return him, although he was going into the government. It was alleged by our opponents that it was one of the planks of the platform of the Liberal party then to abolish separate schools and abolish the French language. Now, I, at that time, had just as strong a view personally on that question as I have to-day; but I was perfectly within my right, I think, in asserting, as I did, that that was not a fair or a true contention, because the party had only a short time before made and adopted that platform, and there was no such clause in the platform at the election—the only clause there that elected those people was the clause I have referred to, which provided that we intended to take away from them a certain amount of their representation in order that we might have in the west equal rights with them. And I say it was not true as represented that it was part of the policy of the Liberal party at that time to make such changes. Now I contend that there was nothing that could be construed into a promise that never in the future would the Liberal party or the Liberal government deal with these two questions. (Hear, hear.) I made no promise for the future. I had no idea in the world that my co-Liberals in the province thought upon that question. I had never discussed it with them; it had never been brought up at any of the caucusses and I had no right to suppose that my individual opinion would be that of the party; although I had the right, which I exercised when the time came, to do as much as I could to induce the party to adopt the principles I myself held. (Applause.) And I maintain, Mr. Chairman, that of all the measures with which I have been identified, since I went into public life in 1883, there is nothing I am more proud of than the fact that it was allotted to me as attorney-general of the province of Manitoba to introduce and pass through the house the School Act of 1890, and the Dual Language Abolition Act, which accompanied it. (Great cheers.) I make no apology for it. I am sorry, I am pained, that in any part of the Dominion of Canada in whose politics I have assumed a place at the request of the electors of the city of Winnipeg, I am sorry, I say, and I have always been sorry to think that any citizen of the Dominion should think, and that it should be argued as a charge against me that I have done what I did do out of any hostility to the Roman Catholics or to anyone else. Apart from that feeling which was caused by misrepresentation, I think I can fairly say that those who are listening to-night will agree with me that no person in public life, in that province at any rate, has been subjected to as much misrepresentation and personal abuse and recrimination from his opponents as I have been. (Hear, hear.) But I am happy to say, Mr. Chairman, that in spite of every allegation; in spite of the charges which, if true, should have landed me in the penitentiary (laughter), in spite of all that, in spite of the most malignant persecution by newspapers—the chief of which was the Manitoba Free Press, which at that time was conducted by the gentleman who is here opposing me, which charged me day after day, week after week and month after month with having made a large forune out of negotiations of a contract with the Northern Pacific railway—why it has been charged against me time and time again that the government of which I was a member—introduced these very acts, not because we believed that we were right, but because we desired to withdraw public attention from the iniquities our opponents said we had been guilty of in connection with this matter. That is put forward, but I think the best justification of all that is, if I may say so, that personally during all those years, I had desired to retire from provincial politics. I had reasons private to myself, and I had stated so to Mr. Greenway time and again that I desired to retire, but these attacks kept me in the government. I found it necessary to remain there to see these matters settled up so that I might show my complete innocence so far as these charges were concerned. (Cheers.) And I say so firmly I believe that in the province of Manitoba to-day, either in the Conservative or Liberal party, these charges were made against me by this Liberal paper, and by at this time this Liberal man. I say I do not believe there is one-thousandth part of the population of the Manitoba people, no matter what they may think of me, who are not willing and prepared to say they are certain there is not one iota of truth in any one of the charges. (Great cheering.) And of the best proof of this is that in the city of Winnipeg, which had never before sent a Liberal to the Dominion parliament, in 1891 elected me against the Conservative nominee by a majority of 525. I say that that is a pretty strong proof of the entire disbelief by the people of the calumnies that had been made against me.

Now, I have to thank you very much, indeed, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, for the very kind hearing you have given me. I was very much pleased indeed to receive the invitation which I did receive, to come to Victoria on this occasion and help Mr. Templeman and his friends to lay before the people of Victoria what they consider to be the real issue in the campaign. Col. Prior's friends have said that I have no right as a stranger, to come here and discuss these matters (laughter). There are none who talk so much about the great Dominion and that we are part of Canada, as the Conservative party (laughter.) If we are to talk this matter over as becoming a Dominion question, it is surely right and proper for Mr. Templeman to ask someone from the province most particularly interested to come here in the election and discuss those questions. (Cheers.) He did ask me; I did come, and I have been most pleased with my reception; and further I have no doubt as to what you will do on Monday. (Great cheering!) I have the fullest confidence and reliance upon you as to what that result is going to be, and I hope Mr. Templeman will allow me to reserve to myself what I will consider one of the proudest and most pleasurable moments of my life, to allow me to appear at his left hand when he enters the house of commons (tremendous cheering) in front of the speaker, with the great Liberal leader, Mr. Laurier, at his right (Renewed cheering), to take his seat as member for the city of Victoria, the colleague of the member of the city of Winnipeg, and the only two, for the time being at least—not for long—(cheers) representatives west of Lake Superior opposed to the iniquities of Sir Mackenzie Bowell; to the lot of boodlers sitting there with him (tremendous cheering) in the council at Ottawa. When he does I will join with him, I will aid him in bringing up for consideration those questions affecting the interests of the Great West. (Cheering). I have been complimented by my opponents in Manitoba in having in the past two years laid before parliament many matters as to which my colleagues from Manitoba and the Territories had been entirely silent. I claim to have had some hand in supplying the wants of those two provinces. I have not been able to do anything for the large portion of British Columbia which is opposed to the present government but who have no voice at Ottawa. Mr. Templeman will do that part (Great Cheers). I shall be glad to lend him my assistance (Renewed cheering.) If he has a motion to make in parliament in defence of your rights, in furtherance of your principles, I assure you and I assure him that he will not lack a seconder for those motions. (Great cheering). He will be able, also, as in my humble way I have perhaps to a certain extent so far as Manitoba and the Territories are concerned, to give advice to Mr. Laurier and his chief lieutenants, as to what the policy of the Liberal party should be to the province of British Columbia. (Cheers.) I do not believe in the principle that a province or constituency at all times best conserves its interests by being in line with the government of the day. I do not think that during the past few years at any rate, British Columbia has advanced itself much by having at Ottawa six solid supporters of the government. (Hear, Hear!) I have sat there for two sessions and while I have read in the newspapers that there have been subjects which agitated the people of the Pacific coast, I think I can fairly say I have never yet heard discussed in parliament a British Columbia question by a British Columbia member. (Great cheering!) Your members have been a silent quantity (laughter). They may have been working hard there—I won't say for what (great laughter); but so far as asking boldly in their places for any right, for the removal of any grievance so far as their constituents were concerned, it has not been done. Therefore, I say that I do not believe in the principle that it is best at all times in the interest of a constituency or province to have its members vote solidly with the government. (Hear, hear!) But I do submit that as a suggestion, that when there is about to be a new government and a new policy (great cheers), it is well, and I have urged it upon Manitoba, that at the next general election, there shall not be only the member for Winnipeg representing Manitoba in the house, but that there should be a good, solid delegation representing the farmers of that province and the Territories, in order that when the Liberal party comes to develop its policy and bring forward those measures which it has promised, there will be a sufficiently strong delegation from these two provinces to see that their interests are fully guarded and fully protracted. (Tremendous applause.) And we make the same suggestion to you. (Cheers.) The tariff has to be revised. It is not intended to depart from the present system of collecting the revenue. We are to have, according to the Liberal programme, a tariff for revenue (applause) that means a thorough revision of the present tariff, the eliminating from the tariff of the principles of protection, where the result of the protection is to send the money which should go into the treasury of the Dominion into the pockets of certain manufacturers. (Cheers.) When that revision comes to take place I think it is a fair argument to urge for your consideration that it would be well you should have some men, good, loyal and true, in whom you have the fullest confidence, such as Mr. Templeman (tremendous cheers.) at Ottawa, in the confidence of the government, in order that the interests of British Columbia, so far as that tariff is concerned, are not overlooked. (Cheers.) The same remark will apply to the other questions. I hope, therefore, for these reasons, you will not deny to me the great pleasure which I anticipate, and which I hope will eventuate, to which I have referred. (Tremendous cheering.)

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GARBLER EXPOSED.

Mr. Bodwell Shows Who Distorted Arguments and Twisted Statements.

And He Further Shows Who Attempted to Raise Religious and Racial Strife.

At Friday evening's meeting in the Institute hall Mr. Bodwell spoke as follows:

Mr. Bodwell said that the presence of the large and enthusiastic gathering reminded him of another meeting at which he was present in that same hall some months ago, when the Liberal party, at a meeting, nearly if not quite as large and fully as enthusiastic, had chosen Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne to be their candidates at the next election for the house of commons, and he believed that the presence of this large audience to-night was an indication that in so doing the Liberal party had voiced the wishes of the majority of the electors of this district (cheers) and that the principles which Mr. Templeman, if elected, would advocate at Ottawa, were those which the same electors would declare to be their own when they would cast their ballots on Monday. (Applause.) He said that he was not quite sure that he would be able to make himself distinctly heard in all parts of the hall, as he had the evening before been endeavoring to perform some missionary work (laughter) with a number of people who could only be convinced through the medium of a fog horn voice and a leathern pair of lungs. (Laughter.) Inasmuch as he did not possess these his efforts in that direction had to a certain extent impaired his natural gifts. He was also suffering from an acute attack of inflammatory politics (holding up a pamphlet bound in red). (Laughter.) A few days ago he had, at the request of Mr. Templeman addressed a meeting at the Victoria theatre, and had directed his remarks to the Manitoba school question. Since then he had been the recipient of many favors from the speakers and writers who support Col. Prior's candidature. On his way to the hall he had seen a gentleman carrying a large bundle of these documents for distribution at the meeting at the theatre. He had been accused in that pamphlet of raising a religious cry in this election, and of discussing a mischievous and venomous question. This accusation he indignantly repudiated. He had been careful to state at the very beginning of his address that in his opinion this was not a religious question, and he wished to repeat that statement here. He had been heard at several meetings during the contest, and he would leave it to the recollection of those who had attended to say whether he had at any time made use of a single offensive expression, or stated anything which could be twisted into an attack upon the Roman Catholic religion. (Applause.) He believed that at all times every man's religious convictions were entitled to the greatest respect and consideration from his fellow citizens (hear, hear); he would never be heard at any time to say a word in disrespect of the Catholic religion or of the Catholic people.

In the outset this contest in Manitoba had been participated in by the leaders of the Anglican church, Presbyterian church, the Roman Catholic church and all others who advocated the principle of sectarian as opposed to non-sectarian schools in that country. The result of the recent elections in Quebec showed that the Catholic people were in sympathy with the policy of the Liberal party on this issue, and why?—because they knew ,as everyone ought to know, that the Liberal party was the one which from the commencement of our history as a Canadian people had favored equal rights and equal justice to every class of the community and the followers of every religious faith. (Applause.) They had, if they were not the originators, always been the supporters of every principle of government which had for its object the establishment and maintenance of civil and religious liberty in Canada, and the Catholic people know that from Mr. Laurier and his party they would receive proper consideration and an equitable arrangement of all their constitutional rights. (Applause.) But, he believed, and had said, that the present question was one of national importance, and should be discussed from a national standpoint, and he, Mr. Bodwell, had from the beginning to deal with it on that basis alone.

In the address to which reference was made in the pamphlet so widely circulated, he had endeavored to meet the argument advanced by the speakers on the other side, which stated that in their present action the government were compelled to adopt the course they have by the direction contained in the judgment of the privy council, and on other occasions he had produced and read documents which showed that in the beginning a petition was presented to the Governor-General requesting him to declare that constitutional privileges had been taken away from the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, and to restore those privileges by remedial legislation. Upon the hearing of that petition a preliminary question as to the jurisdiction of the Governor-General-in-council to even consider the matter had arisen, and that proposition had been submitted to the Supreme Court for advice upon a set of questions, which were limited to the matter of jurisdiction to hear and power to act. These questions had been answered by the Supreme Court in the negative, and had been appealed to the privy council. In pursuance of the usual custom of English courts to pronounce upon but the question submitted, a debate had arisen between the counsel for the petitioners and the lords of the privy council as to what that issue was, and they all agreed that the question to be determined was the one which he had stated, and he had argued from that that it was absurd to presume that in their judgment the lords of the privy council would pronounce upon anything else. (Hear, hear.) In the pamphlet in question, which is now being widely circulated, it had been stated that no lawyer would quote these proceedings as an authority for any proposition. In making this statement, Mr. McPhillips was undertaking to establish a very wide assertion, and he noticed with pain that Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., who until the pamphlet was issued, Mr. Bodwell had always believed was a lawyer, had, in his argument before the Governor-General-in-council used the very same debate as an authority for the very proposition which Mr. Bodwell had quoted to establish. Mr. McCarthy had made that argument in the presence of Mr. Ewart and to a body of persons, one of whom was Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, minister of justice, and would it be believed, they actually listened to Mr. McCarthy and seemed to think he was presenting an argument and had an authority. (Laughter.) They should, no doubt, have said to him: "Go home, Mr. McCarthy; or, better still, go to Victoria and consult Mr. McPhillips; he is a lawyer and will tell you that you are not correct (laughter) in using this debate as an authority for any proposition." (Renewed laughter.) He also knew from another fact that Mr. McCarthy was not a lawyer; because when he was stating in his argument the formal pronouncement of the privy council upon an issue, he quoted the questions propounded by the judges and their answers thereto, but when Mr. McPhillips, who is a lawyer, and the editor of the Colonist, whom we must also presume to be a lawyer (laughter) referred to this matter, they first stated what their deductions were from these questions and answers, and then quoted the formal ending of the order as a mandate from the privy council to the Governor-General-in-council, to carry into effect not the answers of the lords of the privy council, but the deduction of Mr McPhillips and those who argue with him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bodwell, continuing, said that he had been accused of suppressing language of the lords of the privy council in delivering their reasons for the judgment. He had not, it is true, read the judgment in his first address, but he had referred to it on other occasions, and in order that there might be no misunderstanding now, he would read it again. The lords of the privy council said:

With the policy of these Acts their Lordships are not concerned, nor with the reasons which led to their enactment. It may be that as the population of the Province became in proportion more largely Protestant, it was found increasingly difficult, especially in sparsely populated districts, to work the system inaugurated in 1871, even with the modifications introduced in later years. But whether this be so or not is immaterial.

He did not think that it came with very good grace from those who accused him of mis-stating the case, to begin their quotation of the judgment in the middle of a paragraph, at the end of the words he had read, and print a part of the judgment which could only be understood by reference to the beginning of a paragraph, and which showed conclusively the matter to which their lordships were directing their attention. His argument was that this was not necessarily a legal point; it could be understood and appreciated by a man of ordinary intelligence, though he did not possess the advantage of a legal training. Since, however, we were to have legal opinions, he would quote them from the opinion of the first lawyer in the Dominion of Canada, Christopher Robinson, Q. C., (applause) to whom Manitoba had referred the question for legal advice. It had been stated the evening before that Mr. Robinson was counsel for the province of Manitoba; this was not exactly correct. It is true that Mr. Robinson had been appointed by the court to argue the case for Manitoba, when the formal questions to which Mr. Bowell had referred were being discussed; but after that argument, and after the decision of the council he had been asked by the province of Manitoba to say whether the Governor-General's determination upon the appeal was a question of political policy, and whether he was bound to make an order by anything called for, either by the statute or by the judgment of the judicial committee. It could not be suggested that Mr. Robinson under any circumstances would wilfully mislead his own clients (hear, hear) when giving them legal advice. Mr. Bodwell then read the opinion, and proceeded to review the action of the government, and showed that they were committed both by the remedial order, the statement made in the senate by the premier, when Mr. Ouimet came back into the cabinet, and the recent declaraion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper to bring in legislation on the lines of the remedial order, and that the charge against them was that they had taken this step without proper investigation and without considering the matters which ought to have been passed upon by them before attempting to coerce the province. (Applause.)

Mr. Bodwell then took up the charge which had been preferred against him of making an appeal to the passion of his audience. After quoting from the pamphlet upon that subject, he proceeded to show that what he had argued was that the tendency of the teaching was anti-British, and upon that ground called for interference on the part of the legislature of Manitoba. He reviewed the circumstances to which he had previously alluded, and continuing, said: "Imagine for a moment a child growing up with absolutely no knowledge of English history and receiving all his impressions of the English people and their institutions from a study of that period in our Canadian history when these two nations were struggling for supremacy in Canada. Inflame his mind with that picture, and allow him to believe, as he would be bound to believe, that these issues still existed, but were only kept under because the English were so powerful that the French could only submit and endure, and tell me, then, how you would make a loyal Canadian British subject of such a child when he grew up? Would he not be suspicious of his British neighbor? Would he not hate the British institutions and be ready at any time and on the slightest provocation to rebel against the constituted authorities? (Hear, hear. Could you ever make him believe that he was the equal in every respect of his British fellow-citizens, entitled to the benefit of all their laws, and heir to all the traditions of the British race. (Cheers.) I am speaking to-night to an English audience, in a city which bears the name of our loved and honored Queen (cheers); nearly every man in this audience was born on British soil;

I love England, I love British institutions. And why? Because under the banner of St. George my fellow-countrymen and myself of French origin, have found far greater freedom than we ever could have hoped for had we remained subject to France. If I wanted examples or precepts of art I would go to France; if I wanted philosophical counsel I would go to Germany; but for all economic principles I would go to the land of sound government and sound common sense, Old England. you have all grown up under the benign influence of the British constitution. You appreciate its worth and understand the liberty of thought and action which it comprehends, and will you say that in an English-speaking province like Manitoba a system should exist under which the British government were powerless to control teaching such as that I have described?

We have, sir, in Canada a large population of French extraction, and while we do not wish to take away from them any of the sentiment of their race, we do wish to make them Canadian in mind and spirit. We don't wish to compel them to accept our laws, but we want to win them over to a cheerful, willing obedience to our form of government. We wish them to become one, with us, full of the same aspirations, and holding the same aims which we ourselves possess. (Great cheering.) The type which we wish them to reach is best expressed in the language of one of them:

That, sir, is the language of a true Canadian of French origin, the words of one of the largest minded men, one of the purest statesmen in Canada, the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Liberal party. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Bodwell, continuing, said he had only a word to say on another subject. It was asked by our opponents: "What has Manitoba done for us? Why should we interfere? This was Manitoba's quarrel, not ours." He said no. There are times in the history of every people when old lines of demarcation are thrown down, when old distinctions are cast aside, when all good citizens unite for a common object. This was one of them. (Cheers.)

The only hope for this country is the united strength of the different provinces, and this union depends for its maintenance upon a strict preservation of the rights guaranteed to each of them by the constitution. (Cheers.) The action of the Dominion government on this occasion threatens to disturb Manitoba's privileges without even a hearing. If persisted in it can have but one result. It attacks the union upon which our national welfare depends (hear, hear), and is, therefore, as vital a question to us as to Manitoba. (Cheers.) If this encroachment upon provincial rights is permitted it will form a precedent for continued aggression of the federal power. What is Manitoba's contest to-day may be ours upon some similar question of provincial importance to-morrow. Shall it be said when our time comes to protest that we have voluntarily submitted our necks to the yoke of the oppressor? (Loud applause.) I believe in the power of the people. I have unbounded faith in their perception of right, in their steadfastness and determination in matters of principle, and the result in this election seems assured. He believed that on Monday the shout which would proclaim Mr. Templeman's election would echo through the whole Dominion. (Cheers.) It would help to sound the knell of a period of class legislation, of wrongful aggression of the federal power, of a misuse of constitutional authority. It would announce the beginning of a new era of larger views, of broader arms, of purer motives. The inauguration of a policy which would have for its chief object the maintenance in all its integrity a confederation of independent, yet inter-dependent, provinces working in harmony for the accomplishment of its dream of national power and importance which fills the imagination of every patriotic man in this land to-night. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Dr. H. F. Merrill.

No Other Medicine

SO THOROUGH AS

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Statement of a Well Known Doctor

"No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—DR. H. F. MERRILL, Augusta, Me.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills for liver and bowels.

(Jordan's Mine). Apply Munn, Holland & Co, or Rock Bay Wharf. Price, $6 per ton, delivered.

MAY BE WRECKED.

Life Buoy From Steamer Miowera Picked Up at the Mouth of Neah Bay.

Purser McDonald and two Men from the Strathnevis Undoubtedly Perished.

Boat in Which They Attempted to Make Shore is Found on Wahdi Island.

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 4.—The first rumor concerning the possible loss of the Canadian-Australian line steamer Miowera, which, after towing the disabled steamer Strathnevis to a place of safety, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, received partial confirmation to-day, for according to the story of a passenger on the steamer Garland from down straits this morning, wreckage consisting of a life boat and life buoy have been found. The boat, it appears, was from the Strathnevis, and was possibly the one in which Purser McDonald and two men attempted to make shore to telegraph from Destruction Island for assistance. The life buoy, which is of the round cork variety, was found on Wahdi Island, at the mouth of Neah Bay, by an old Indian woman, and bears the name of the rescuing vessel, the Miowera.

The boat from the Strathnevis was found a mile and a half from the Cape, ashore among the rocks with a ragged hole in the bottom. In view of the fact that Purser McDonald and the two others have not yet been rescued, it is believed here that they perished before reaching shore, the wind at the time being very high.

Of course it is possible that the life buoy was torn off the Miowera when the hawsers parted. There can be no doubt, however, of the fate of Purser McDonald and his two companions.

Vote Early and Vote for Templeman.

—Officers of Vancouver Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., were installed last evening by Grand Patriarch R. Rivers, assisted by an efficient staff, as follows: C. P., R. A. Anderson; H. P., A. Sherret; S. W., W. J. Pilling; J. W., J. T. Huff; Scribe, A. Graham; Treasurer, H. Waller; O. S., W. H. Huxtable; I. S., Wm. Carse; Guide, F. A. Billingsley; First Watch, C. A. Porter; Second Watch, George McLeod; Third Watch, D. I. McIntosh; Fourth Watch, B. Cameron; First G. T., I. S. Smith; Second G. T., A. J. Beckner. After the installation there was a banquet at the Clarence Hotel.

—Mr. F. J. Wheeler has been appointed general agent of the Great Northern railway in Victoria. He will have charge of traffic in Victoria and all points on Vancouver Island, as well as Vancouver, New Westminster on points on the Fraser river west of Mission, B. C. His headquarters will be at Vancouver. Mr. J. H. Rogers has been appointed agent at Victoria, vice H. Martin, general agent, resigned.

—W. F. Bullen has commenced an action for libel against Mr. Wm. Templeman. It arises out of the statement made by Mr. Templeman at Victoria West in connection with Mr. Bullen's treatment of ship carpenters at the Esquimalt marine railway.

—Arthurs A. Rhodes, fourth son of the late Henry Rhodes, died yesterday at the Jubilee Hospital of inflammation of the lungs. The funeral will take place at 10 a. m. on Tuesday from Maplehurst, Blanchard street.

New York, Jan. 4.—The Allan State line steamer Grecian arrived this morning from London, via Portland, Me., and reports that on January 2nd, at 10 a.m., 270 miles east of Sandy Hook, she spoke the overdue Anchor liner Italia, from Naples for New York.

—Voters lists for 1896 can be obtained at the city hall for five cents each. Those, however, who only wish to ascertain whether their names are on the list can do so by applying at any office at the city hall.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.

—Special agents for papers, magazines and periodicals. J. Johnston, Douglas street.

Vote Early and Vote for Templeman.

Our

Great Clearing SALE—

Will continue right along until our entire stock is disposed of.

★

The Chance of a Lifetime!

Davidson Bros.,

The Jewellers,

Five Sisters' Block, 59 Government St.

MEN'S SUITS

REDUCED FROM

$8.50 to $6.50
11.50 to 9.00
14,00 to 10.00
16.50 to 12.50
17.00 to 13.00
20.00 to 15.00

FOR CASH.

S. REID,

122 Government St.

Notice.

Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Birdcage Walk is closed to Public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

TABLE DELICACIES

Chelsea Table Jelly,
Christie's Short Bread,
'Frisco Saloon Pilot Bread.

If you want something nice for breakfast try

Quaker Oats.

For Sale by

R. H. JAMESON, 33 Fort Street.

Appropriate Xmas Gifts—

JUST ARRIVED:

Kid Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas,
Furs, Capes
Feather Ruffs,
and Waterproofs.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE,

John Partridge, Prop.

Politics in the Pulpit

Rev. Canon Beanlands Undertakes to to Discuss the Manitoba School Question.

He Commits Himself to a Series of Inaccurate Statements of Fact.

The Judgment of the Privy Council and the Statutes are Against Him.

A member of his congregation furnished us the following notes and extracts from a sermon preached last night at Christ church cathedral by the rector, the Rev. Canon Beanlands:—

"There are a certain number of people in this province (meaning Manitoba) who are Protestants like ourselves. These are at present in the majority. The others, the minority, beleive in the Pope. These people, the majority, now say to the believers in the Pope: We are now going to sweep away all your superstitions and make your schools Protestant the same as ours, for we have reason on our side. These are the measures we are now called upon to support, which have the object of forcing the Roman Catholics of Manitoba to bring up their children under their (the majority's) religion. This simply because the Protestants have a temporary majority. I cannot speak too strongly against the injustice of such legislation as this, and if the people in this province were by their votes to support such measures their conduct would be the darkness of ignorance."

The canon then went on to say that he was going to do to-morrow what he had never done before, viz. vote, and thus record his strong disapproval of the action of the Manitoba government.

No comment is necessary upon the peculiar fact that the reverend gentleman has made these statements in a place where political questions are seldom discussed, and at a time when it is difficult to establish their general inaccuracy. It is, however, a matter of general astonishment that a gentleman in his position should at this time, and in view of the facts which have been publicly stated so frequently during the past ten days, be in such a state of ignorance upon a subject of such general interest. In order to demonstrate the incorrectness of his remarks it is only necessary to quote the words of the statute on the question, and the language of the Lords of the Privy Council upon the very point to which Canon Beanlands addressed his remarks. The Manitoba statute, 1890, relating to public schools, contains the following sections relating to religious exercises:

"Religious exercises in the public schools shall be conducted according to the regulations of the advisory board. The time for such religious exercises shall be just before the closing hour in the afternoon. In case the parent or guardian of any pupil notifies the teacher that he does not wish such pupil to attend such religious exercises, then such pupil shall be dismissed before such religious exercises take place.

"7. Religious exercises shall be held in the public school entirely at the option of the school trustees for the district, and, upon receiving written authority from the trustees, it shall be the duty of the teachers to hold such religious exercises.

"8. The public schools shall be entirely non-sectarian, and no religious exercises shall be allowed therein except as above provided."

In delivering their judgment in the Barrett case the judges of the privy council made use of the following language:

'They (i. e. the judges) cannot assent to the view which seems to be indicated by one of the members of the Supreme Court, that public schools under the act of 1890 are in reality Protestant schools. The legislature has declared in so many words that the public schools shall be entirely unsectarian, and that principle is carried out throughout the act."